

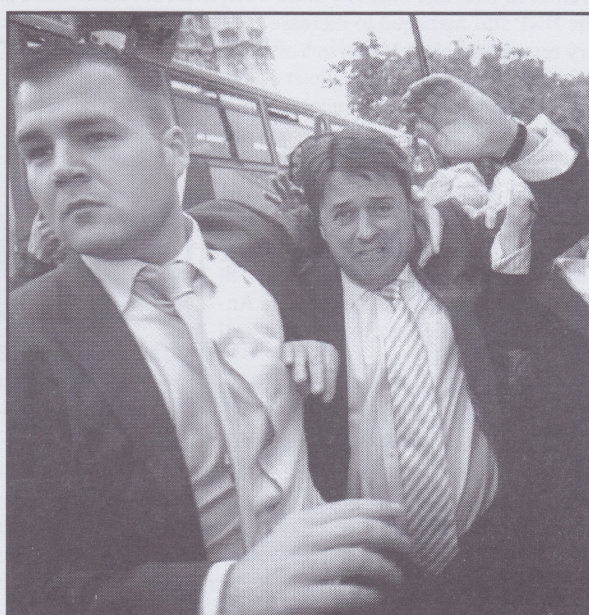
# Heritage and Destiny



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Stand Men of the West - Today is the day we fight!

July - September 2009



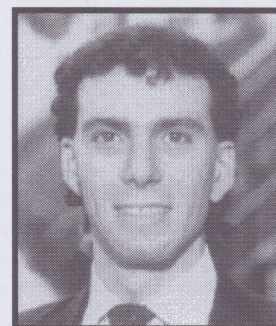
## BNP's Euro Breakthrough

Brons and Griffin elected to Strasbourg Parliament  
(see page 14) ...but has the honeymoon ended already?

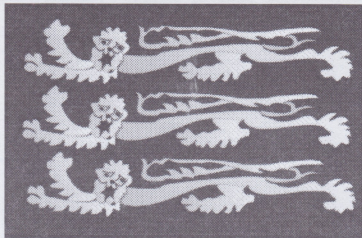


also in this issue:  
Colin Jordan  
remembered  
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and Frank  
Borzellieri's  
*Lynched*  
reviewed on  
page 10







Editor: Mark Cotterill: Assistant Editors: Martin Kerr and Peter Rushton  
 Webmaster: Carl Clifford: Sales Manager: Anne Wright  
 UK address: BCM Box 7318, London, WC1N 3XX, Great Britain  
 U.S. address: P. O. Box 6501, Falls Church, Virginia 22046, USA  
 Tel: (44) 07833 677484: Web site: [www.efp.org.uk](http://www.efp.org.uk)  
 ISSN 1741-8941: Electronic Mail: [heritageanddestiny@yahoo.com](mailto:heritageanddestiny@yahoo.com)

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## Editorial

Welcome to issue 37 of *Heritage and Destiny*. Well a lot has happened since our last issue. Two BNP MEPs - Nick Griffin and Andrew Brons - were elected in June's European Elections. The whole political climate has now changed. UKIP who many nationalists thought would take a massive nose dive in fact increased their vote and number of MEP's (from 12 to 13). They finished second above both Labour and the Lib-Dems.

However, even with this massive UKIP vote, most of which was a protest vote, the BNP still managed to increase their vote in every region and elect MEPs in Yorkshire & Humberside and the North West. Peter Rushton covers this election - and the County Council elections - in depth elsewhere in this issue, so I will limit my comments here to a couple of paragraphs.

This magazine has been very critical of Nick Griffin and the BNP in the past - and probably will continue to be - however, credit where credit is due. We congratulate both Nick Griffin and Andrew Brons on their victories, and wish them well in their new careers as MEPs.

Andrew Brons who is known personally to both Peter Rushton and myself has been active in nationalist politics since the 1960's. He started his long journey to Strasbourg as a teenager in Colin Jordan's National Socialist Movement (NSM), before moving on to join and later lead the National Front in the early 1980's. He dropped out of nationalist politics for many years after the NF's 1985-6 split, when ironically Nick Griffin expelled him - claiming he was a state agent! However, he returned to nationalism and joined the BNP a few years ago.

The media of course dragged up Andrew Brons's brief involvement with Colin Jordan and the NSM, but then again you would expect them to do no less. I'm sure Colin Jordan, who sadly passed away in April, would have had something to say about it, had he lived just a couple of months longer!

Colin Jordan (CJ), the spiritual leader of White Nationalism in Great Britain, was a long-time subscriber and supporter of *Heritage and Destiny*. Sadly I never got the chance to meet him in person, though we did chat many times on the phone. Our American editor Martin Kerr, knew CJ much

better than I, and met him in person in 2003, during a visit to England. So it is fitting that Martin wrote the obituary to CJ for *Heritage and Destiny* (see page 24).

We are also reprinting CJ's controversial essay - *Why I am a National Socialist - and why you should be too* (see page 21). This essay first appeared in *The National Socialist* - the NSM's newspaper in the Summer of 1966. I am pretty sure some *H&D* readers will disagree with CJ's essay, but nevertheless I still think it is worth reprinting, as it sums up what Colin Jordan stood for and believed in.

And also is it not ironic, that not long after CJ passed on, one of his young recruits from the 1960's - Andrew Brons - was elected as Britain's very first nationalist MEP! Even though CJ was a staunch critic of Nick Griffin and the BNP, I am sure he would have been pleased to see this victory for one of his former members.

I must apologize for this issue of *H&D* being almost a month late. There are a number of reasons for this, but mainly its due to both Peter and myself being volunteers. We do this for the love of it, not for the money! We both have other important things to do and the sad fact of life is the magazine suffers because of this. In fact most issues don't even break even now, so it costs me money just to publish and mail it out.

Those of you who cruise the nationalist internet forums will know doubt have noticed that both Peter Rushton and myself no longer post on *Stormfront*. This is because we have both been "banned" by the British moderators, no doubt on the instructions of *Stormfront* owner Don Black.

I have written to Mr Black to ask him why he banned us, but as yet have not received any reply. If Mr Black does reply I promise to print his letter in full in the next issue of *H&D*. We at *H&D* support free speech for nationalists, sadly it seems *Stormfront* do not.

On a brighter note, it was nice to meet so many *H&D* subscribers, both old and new at the recent Orange parades in Leeds (in June) and Southport and Belfast in July. An American nationalist visitor to Ulster a few years ago described the "12th" in Belfast as the "biggest White cultural festival anywhere in Europe". He was right, and thankfully it still is.

If you are an active Nationalist, why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting - it's a great issue and should 'sell like hot cakes!' And as always we also need your regular donations - however large or small, every Dollar, Pound or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.



*H&D's editor (far right) takes some time out at the Southport Orange Parade to meet some subscribers!*

### *Heritage and Destiny*

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# 40 Years of the National Front - Part VIII

**M**argaret Thatcher, who had proved the nemesis of the 1970s NF with her fraudulent promise of an end to the "swamping" of indigenous Britons, was re-elected to a third term as Prime Minister in June 1987 with a majority of 102 seats.

At Thatcher's first election eight years earlier the NF had fielded 303 candidates and gained 191,719 votes, though in the context of the party's successes earlier that decade this had seemed a serious disappointment. Now the divided NF factions were too weak even to stand a single candidate, save the unofficial NF Flag Group candidate Paul ('Mike') Kingston in Bristol East, who managed 286 votes (0.6%).

The British National Party - founded as a breakaway from the NF by former chairman John Tyndall - also decided it was too weak to contest the 1987 election. Two BNP members - Alf Waite and Mike Easter - disagreed and contested constituencies on the London-Kent border under the BNP label. Alf Waite polled 184 votes (0.4%) in Ravensbourne; Mike Easter managed 369 votes (0.6%) in Tonbridge & Malling. The BNP rebels were briefly expelled for an act that would now be legally impossible - using the party's name without head office permission.

Despite a renewed landslide majority, Thatcherism's appeal was beginning to fade. The Westland scandal in early 1986 had led to the resignations of senior ministers Michael Heseltine and Leon Brittan, leaving Heseltine positioned on the Tory backbenches as a dangerous rival to Thatcher. Confusion over Conservative Party policy towards the European Union weakened the alliance of contrasting personalities and factions which had sustained the party in power. Thatcher's long serving Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson, who had generated an artificial economic 'boom' to ensure her third election triumph, resigned in October 1989. By then Thatcher's 'poll tax', a replacement for local council rates, had already been imposed in Scotland and was about to be launched in England and Wales. The unpopularity of the poll tax sealed Thatcher's fate. The Tory establishment's "men in grey suits" began their coup against the party's most successful leader with the resignation of another of Thatcher's former right-hand men, Sir Geoffrey Howe, in November 1990. Three weeks later Thatcher left office.

In retrospect we can see that the end of Thatcherism was the prerequisite for the revival of British racial nationalism. Especially after her Falklands War victory, Thatcher had an appeal to working class patriots unmatched by any other Conservative leader. Many of these were voters who had backed the NF in the 1970s, or were at least potential NF or BNP supporters.

Yet even as Thatcherism started to fall apart, the NF was in no position to take advantage. The so-called "Flag Group" did begin to rebuild an electorally-oriented, populist nationalism after 1987, while the "political soldiers" suffered their first defections. The Griffinites had initially retained the loyalty of a few activists in the Manchester area, including Alec Malcolm in Oldham, Paul Harris in Rochdale and Richard Chadfield in Stockport, but these northern organisers

objected to the extent of Griffin's alliance with black separatist groups. Political soldier activist Chris Marchant met with a leading official of Louis Farrakhan's Nation of Islam, and Griffin arranged to import bulk copies of the Nation of Islam newspaper *The Final Call*. Such alliances led to several resignations.

The former Tina Dalton/Denny, now married to Flag Group leader Martin Wingfield, contested the Epping Forest parliamentary by-election in December 1988. The NF had no local branch and the only active nationalists in the area were in the BNP, but the party leadership managed to bus in a few campaigners. Mrs Wingfield won 286 votes (0.6%) in a constituency where the NF had polled 1,110 votes (2.2%) in 1979.

The European Parliamentary elections of June 1989 saw the first significant breakthrough by a minor party in a nationwide UK election - but the beneficiary was the Green Party (formerly the Ecology Party) not the National Front. While the electoral system prevented them from winning a seat, the Greens took an astonishing 2.3 million votes (15%) across England, Scotland and Wales, demonstrating the potential fragility of the traditional three-party system.

Of the various nationalist groups, only Martin Wingfield of the NF Flag Group stood in that 1989 Euro-election, finishing bottom of the poll in Birmingham East with 1,471 votes (0.8%). By now Wingfield was semi-retired from frontline politics, but was persuaded to be the party's figurehead for the 1989 campaign. From now on the unquestioned leader of the rump Flag Group was Ian Anderson, who maintained personal control over every aspect of the party's administration, often to the despair of his colleagues. Anderson enjoyed the sycophantic support of a small group of young London activists, including Matthew Collins (now a correspondent for the 'anti-fascist' magazine *Searchlight*).

On the same day as the Euro-election the NF factions had their most ill-tempered head to head fight at the Vauxhall by-election in South London. This was the frontline of the multicultural experiment, an area which had become synonymous with race riots and crime. Yet local voters, left wing campaigners and television viewers were treated to the spectacle of rival National Front factions literally scrapping with each other at various campaign events and even during the televised election count.

Patrick Harrington, for the time being still an ally of Nick Griffin and candidate of the political soldier faction under the label "Official National Front", spent much of the campaign tearing down posters from the rival NF Flag Group candidate Ted Budden, a former Mosleyite and well known columnist in nationalist journals.

Harrington's brother-in-law Wayne Martin, a notoriously violent character known as "Wayne the Chain", led physical confrontations against pro-Anderson/Budden football hooligans including Kevin Bennett from the Flag Group.

Voters gave each faction a decisive thumbs down. Only 44% of Vauxhall's electorate bothered to vote, and the combined nationalist vote was just 0.7%, less than half of the vote that the NF's John Wright had polled in Vauxhall at the ILEA election three years earlier. Harrington took 127 votes (0.4%), ahead of Budden's 83 votes (0.3%), but this proved to be the last electoral outing for the political soldiers.

Within a few months of the Vauxhall by-election the political soldiers (already a tiny faction compared to the 1970s NF) had their own split. Nick Griffin and his Italian allies, joined by a conservative Catholic group including Derek Holland, Colin Todd and Michael Fishwick, formed the International Third Position (ITP). Their group (numbering perhaps three dozen activists) had finally given up on the British political process, arguing that radical nationalists could best develop their revolutionary cadres by relocating to a rural commune in France. The name 'Third Position' was a clue to the dominant status of the Italian exiles Roberto Fiore and Massimo Morsello, since the title meant nothing in British political terms but was a direct translation of the Italian name *Terza Posizione*.

This Italian TP was the nationalist group including Fiore and Morsello whose members had fled Italy after the bombing of Bologna railway station in August 1980. The Italian secret services, operating through networks such as the P2 masonic lodge and the NATO-sponsored anti-communist Gladio organisation, had implicated TP activists in the terrorist "Armed Revolutionary Nuclei" and in a Roman organised crime gang known as the "Banda della Magliana". Fiore's ex-ally Valerio Fioravanti (formerly a well known child



**The top table at the 1988 National Front AGM - most of this leadership team was out of active politics within a couple of years.**

**(right to left) Martin Wingfield, who after fifteen years in the wilderness is now working for his former arch-enemy Nick Griffin MEP; Steve Brady, who has resisted all temptations to return to the political frontline; Ian Anderson, who dissolved the party to create the National Democrats in 1995; Tom Acton, who became right-hand man to nationalist printer Tony Hancock; and Paul Nash, North London organiser prominent in the mid-late 1980s**





The NF's 'political soldier' faction split during 1989-90. Derek Holland (left) was among a mostly Catholic group who broke away to form the International Third Position and remained resolutely anti-Jewish. The remaining 'Official NF' members renamed themselves Third Way and took a more pro-Jewish stance. Third Way's David Kerr (right) is seen here with Rabbi Meyer Schiller of New York.

actor in Italy) was sentenced to life imprisonment for the Bologna bombing following a shootout with Italian police.

The group's central principle was to reject both the "red front" (i.e. the traditional Left) and "reaction" (i.e. the mainstream Right). With what now seems remarkable prescience, as in the early 21st century we look to build new alliances amid the wreckage of the New World Order, the TP drew from the social policies of the Vietcong, Peronism and Catholic radicals such as José Antonio Primo da Rivera. In theory Third Positionists were committed to demonstrating their radicalism through practical social work which would present effective examples of community spirit.

Other leading political soldiers, including *Ulster Nation* editor David Kerr and former NF deputy chairman Graham Williamson, joined Harrington in demanding that the faction should maintain at least a foothold in British politics. This group again looked to unorthodox forms of political activism, seeking to exploit the increasing fashion for environmentalism by setting up front groups such as "Greenwave".

The Harrington faction (previously known as the Official National Front) rebranded itself as "Third Way" in March 1990. With perhaps a hundred (mostly non-active) members, Third Way distinguished itself from Third Position in three main respects.

While TP was primarily based at the French commune (and later at a Spanish equivalent), Third Way retained a semblance of headquarters in London and Belfast. While TP was increasingly aligned to traditional Catholicism (despite the atheism of Nick Griffin), Third Way distanced itself from Catholicism and developed links with Jews, pagans and satanists. And while TP drew on explicitly fascist and national socialist traditions (alongside more unexpected sources of inspiration), Third Way made a virtue of cutting itself off from anything "tainted" by association with mid-20th century authoritarianism.

The Flag Group meanwhile avoided such exotic ideological excursions, continuing to attempt to build a movement through orthodox tactics of election campaigns and paper sales. Their limited success is illustrated by the 311 votes (0.5%) won by Birmingham organiser John Hill at the Mid Staffordshire parliamentary by-election in March 1990, finishing behind the "Monster Raving Loony" candidate David Sutch. By this time Thatcher's Conservatives were plumbing the depths of unpopularity as a result of the shockingly mishandled poll tax, but the NF gained virtually nothing from the Tory decline. Labour won Mid Staffs with a 21% swing; nationalists had to wait another decade to achieve any success in the area.

The final straw for many NF veterans came with two more by-election failures in the autumn of 1990. After the IRA murdered Conservative MP Ian Gow, the Flag Group hoped they could benefit from an anti-terrorist reaction in the ensuing Eastbourne by-election, but candidate John McAuley polled a minuscule 154 votes (0.3%) beaten by a joke candidate known as "Miss Whiplash".

Three weeks later another by-election in Bradford North, one of the most multiracial constituencies in England, saw another feeble NF vote. Robert Tenney polled 305 votes (0.8%) finishing well behind the white Muslim convert David Pidcock, whose Islamic Party campaign was backed by Patrick Harrington's Third Way and took 800 votes (2.2%).

Four days after the Bradford North election (where the Conservative vote had plummeted from 39.5% to 16.8%) the resignation of ex-Chancellor of

the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe triggered the Conservative Party coup which led to the resignation of Margaret Thatcher on 22nd November 1990. Thatcher had been Prime Minister for more than eleven years and Conservative leader for more than fifteen. More than any other Tory leader before or since, she had been able to appeal directly to patriotic voters (including many working class voters) who despaired of the postwar transformation of Britain - thus siphoning off much of the NF's 1970s support. The circumstances of her fall later created bitter divisions inside her party, so in the long term the anti-Thatcher coup laid the foundations for 21st century nationalist success.

Yet in the short term the Tories reaped the benefit of replacing a leader who had become the focus of popular discontent over the poll tax, which was repealed soon after Thatcher's fall. The nationalist backlash was only just beginning in a handful of areas - notably East London, where the NF leadership faced a tactical conundrum. This had once been Anderson's personal power base, and he continued to hold regular paper sales on the corner of Brick Lane in Bethnal Green, but by the early 1990s the main nationalist party in the East End was John Tyndall's BNP.

At strategic meetings during 1991 to plan for an expected general election, Anderson insisted that the NF must find at least one constituency to stand against the BNP, so that the NF's "democratic nationalism" could be explicitly contrasted to the BNP's "neo-nazism". His ally Terry Blackham wanted to stand against John Tyndall in the East End, but Anderson feared that this would risk an embarrassing defeat. Instead he targetted the South East London constituency of Southwark & Bermondsey.

When the general election eventually took place (at the latest possible date in June 1992) yet another NF disaster effectively destroyed Anderson's credibility. Terry Blackham was decisively defeated in his Bermondsey confrontation with the BNP, polling 168 votes (0.4%) to Steve Tyler's 530 votes (1.4%). Elsewhere the best NF votes were 1.2% in Dudley East and Walsall North.

Some of the party's most prominent candidates were humbled by votes below 1%, a level of support lower than even paper candidates would once have expected. John Hill polled 0.5% in Ealing North, Eddie Whicker 0.9% in Birmingham Hodge Hill, Norman Tomkinson 0.5% in Coventry South East, and John McAuley 1.0% in West Hertfordshire.

Six of the NF's fourteen candidates were in the West Midlands, where the BNP had no candidates at all. By contrast the NF had only two candidates in London to the BNP's four. John Tyndall with 3.0% in Bow & Poplar and Richard Edmonds with 3.6% in Bethnal Green & Stepney put the BNP in the forefront of "rights for whites" campaigns in the East End. In the North West the NF didn't have a single candidate, while the BNP's ex-Tory regional organiser Ken Henderson took 1.2% in Rochdale. The rival nationalist parties had just one candidate each in Yorkshire.

After the manifest failure of the 1992 campaign several of the NF's longstanding activists threw in the towel. Mark Cotterill, who had run the Torbay campaign for Bob Jones but had long been alienated by Anderson's leadership, quit the NF to launch the Patriotic Forum alongside some right-wing Tories (such as Cllr Bill Forrow, later the Conservative parliamentary candidate for Huddersfield) and ex-NF friends such as former West Midlands organiser Keith Jowsey. Former NF deputy chairman Steve Brady, who had edited the NF magazine *Vanguard* and had been one of the very few intellectual gurus for the Flag Group, also quit and allied himself to the London-based Western Goals group alongside Jonathan Bowden, A.V. R. Smith, Stuart Millson and Gregory Lauder-Frost.

The leading figures in this Conservative faction (after being marginalised by the Monday Club) set up the short lived Revolutionary Conservative Caucus, while some of their former colleagues united with ex-NF activists to set up *Right Now* magazine in the autumn of 1993. The founding shareholders were Derek Turner (who later became the magazine's editor), Steve Brady, Ralph Harrison (the first editor of *Right Now* and associate of Lady Birdwood), Dave Moon (a Conservative activist in Essex), Tom Acton (printer and former Flag Group official), John Wright (former NF candidate), Ray Heath (former NF/NP candidate), Adrian Davies (Tory Action official, barrister and future Freedom Party chairman), Cllr. Nick Eriksen (future London organiser for the BNP) and *H&D* editor Mark Cotterill.

In October 1992 the BNP's Barry Osborne took 20% of the vote in a Tower Hamlets council by-election for Millwall ward - the best nationalist election result for years - and the following September Derek Beackon famously won the BNP's first ever council seat in the same ward. Ian Anderson's old East End power base was turning towards racial nationalism, but the party



reaping the benefit was not the National Front but the once derided splinter group launched by John Tyndall, the man Anderson thought he had driven into the political wilderness back in 1980.

Even Third Way's Graham Williamson managed a surprisingly high vote in a council by-election around the same time, while Anderson's party was floundering.

Simultaneous parliamentary by-elections in the Barking and Dagenham constituencies in June 1994 showed that nationalism still had real potential in such "white flight" areas, but also indicated the relative weakness of the NF compared to the BNP. In Barking the NF's Exeter organiser Gary Needs polled 551 votes (2.9%) finishing ahead of future UKIP MEP Gerard Batten. (UKIP had been created the previous year, and no one would have guessed that it would become England's fourth largest party.) In Dagenham BNP chairman John Tyndall won his party's best parliamentary vote so far, saving his deposit with 7.0%.

Another area with theoretical potential for the NF was the Black Country region of the West Midlands, where the party was still larger than its BNP rival. By now the Conservative Party was widely discredited among the white working class who had embraced Thatcherism, but in December 1994 a by-election in Dudley West proved that the NF was unable to take advantage of the changed political weather. NF candidate Andy Carmichael (later revealed as an MI5 agent) was narrowly beaten by UKIP and polled only 561 votes (1.4%), while the newly elected Labour leader Tony Blair saw his party register the highest swing since the Second World War.

The NF chairman decided that radical action was needed to arrest the party's decline: nothing less than the dissolution of the NF and its relaunch under a new name, the National Democrats. The party hierarchy was split down the middle, and many cast doubt on Anderson's claim to have won a postal ballot approving the name change (and allowing his new party to hold on to the NF's assets).

Anderson retained the backing of Midlands activists Simon Darby, Steve and Sharron Edwards, and MI5's Andy Carmichael. Meanwhile Anderson's former deputy John McAuley kept up the National Front name with the support of Great Yarmouth veteran Tom Holmes, Birmingham activists Norman Tomkinson and Wayne Ashcroft and North London's Bernard Franklin, who had earlier been in Andrew Fountaine's NF Constitutional Movement.

The National Democrats' first electoral outing in February 1996 proved disastrous. Michael Cooper polled just 111 votes (0.5%) in the Yorkshire mining constituency of Hemsworth, finishing ninth of ten candidates. A few weeks later on 11th April Sharron Edwards (later to become deputy chairman of the BNP and a Freedom Party district councillor) met with similar failure in South East Staffordshire, finishing sixth with 0.8%, behind the perennial 'Loony' joke candidate David Sutch.

In the decade following the National Front's 1986 split the remorseless decline of the electorally focused Flag Group and its successors was matched by the failure of the rival 'political soldier' faction, which rejected democratic structures. Soon after parting company with Patrick Harrington's Third Way in 1990, the French-based International Third Position made the cardinal error of trusting Nick Griffin with money - one ITP member Colin Todd parting with his own life savings. Griffin was supposed to purchase equipment for the ITP to set up its own printing and publishing business, but after months of delay could only come up with worthless gear. By the end of 1990 Griffin had been forced out of the ITP leadership by its Italian leaders Roberto Fiore and Massimo Morsello, who went on to build a successful business empire, though in the political sphere their Italian impact was never replicated in the UK.

The NF's failure during the 1980s was cast in a particularly unforgiving light by the relative success of its namesake across the Channel. Jean-Marie Le Pen's *Front National* polled 11.0% in the 1984 Euro-election and 11.7% in 1989, winning ten seats on each occasion. It took another two decades for first Fiore, then Nick Griffin and Andrew Brons to follow Le Pen into the European Parliament.

As we shall see in the next part of the NF's forty year history, the ideological, personal and factional disagreements surrounding the construction of an electorally viable nationalism have yet to be resolved.

**Peter Rushton, Manchester, England**

*Editor's note: Part IX of this series will appear in Issue 38*

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## Book Review: *IQ and the Wealth of Nations* - by Richard Lynn and Tatu Vanhanen - Part Two

Published by Praeger, ISBN 0-275-97510-X, 320pp, hardback. Available for £59.95 from Marston Book Services Ltd, 160 Milton Park, Abingdon OX14 4SD, UK, or online at [www.amazon.co.uk](http://www.amazon.co.uk) for £51.95 (post-paid) or at [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com) for \$82.36 (post-paid).

**A**bove the average IQ 90 point, the graph fans out. Some high-IQ countries like Germany and Singapore are indeed rich. Others, like China, Poland and Russia, lie below the trend line and are poorer than one would expect from their average intelligence. As the authors admit, there are pretty obvious economic and historical reasons why this should be so. An extreme example is the vast divergence in wealth per head, but not in average intelligence, between the two halves of Korea. Other economic underperformers where vast analytical efforts are probably not required to get at the reasons include Afghanistan and, no doubt, Iraq!

Lynn and Vanhanen also provide a convincing explanation of why at the low IQ end there should be such a good correlation between, to be blunt, poverty and stupidity. The reason is partly that half the population is, by definition, of below average IQ. In countries like Equatorial Guinea, where that average is 59, that means that most of the population would be classified as mentally retarded if they lived in Britain or the US, and put in homes for the feeble-minded (or whatever the PC term is now!). They are unlikely to be of much use running any attempt at a modern industrial economy. Moreover, if the average falls, so does the incidence of superior intellects – those likely to be professionals, leaders and innovators. And it falls very fast.

In a population with an average IQ of 115, one in a thousand of the population will – given the bell curve IQ distribution forms in all measured populations – be geniuses with IQ's of 158 or over. If the average drops to 100, the incidence drops by a factor, not of 15%, but of thirty, to one in 30,000. In much of sub-Saharan Africa, people of Western professional levels, IQ 120 or so, are as rare as or rarer than the greatest thinkers with IQs above 150 here. Too few to run their countries and make them work properly. Instead they either plunder them and siphon the results of their mineral wealth etc. into their Swiss bank accounts or simply emigrate. Lynn and Vanhanen's figures pretty much answer their own question "is a national IQ of 90 or higher needed to adopt modern technology efficiently?"



**Tatu Vanhanen, co-author of *IQ and the Wealth of Nations* is Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of Tampere, Finland. His son Matti Vanhanen has been Prime Minister of Finland since 2003**

Above that 90 average – i.e. outside sub-Saharan Africa and tropical Latin America pretty much – the authors correlate GDP per head with democracy and free market economics. Although the latter imposes costs, in terms of globalisation and its inherent instabilities, mass immigration, cultural decline and politico-social decadence that were always hard to quantify but which are now coming home to roost even in cold monetary terms. It's also worth pointing out that the old Communist Second World did grow economically, at least until its political system collapsed. Whereas sub-Saharan African states over the same period

got, as they are still getting, not only poorer relatively but in many cases poorer absolutely.

Lynn and Vanhanen try to extend their analysis by extrapolating it to about 100 other countries where adequate IQ measurements haven't actually been made, on the basis of various – individually documented – ways of guesstimating their average IQs. Since none of these countries appear anomalous anyway this does not in this reviewer's opinion significantly enhance what is already a very well-argued and soundly buttressed case. Nor really does a further extension back in time to 1820, to try and correlate economic growth with average national IQ. Which again yields no surprises, and in any case is somewhat flawed because it starts when Britain had, uniquely, achieved the start of an Industrial Revolution and everyone else had to play catch up.

The authors don't seek to explain why Britain made this breakthrough – probably the reasons lie in complex and historically rather improbable cultural, philosophical and historical roots that enabled Europe to achieve the Scientific Revolution on which Britain built the Industrial one. Though they rightly observe that – as would be expected from an average IQ higher than that of Europeans – until about 1500 China had led the world in technological innovation and invention. They also perceptively point out that China had also achieved a single unified bureaucratic state far back in its history, which, though often touted as the intelligent thing to do, actually in the long run stifled progress.

In the early 15th century, when the great Chinese explorer Zheng He fell foul of his government and they banned his great expeditions to Africa (and, he hoped, one day to whatever lay beyond) he had nowhere else to go and the whole Chinese civilization stopped expanding globally.

But later in the same century, when Christopher Columbus got a similar negative response in his native Genoa, he was able to tout his – actually geographically incorrect as he presented it! – plan

to explore westward around the other states of Europe until he found a backer. Whilst other states like England and France were also beginning to explore West, spurred on in their efforts by their mutual rivalries. Hence readers in America are reading this in their native English rather than needing it translated into Mandarin! EU-enthusiasts take note!

After reading this, it is hard not to agree that whilst, as the authors admit, globally only 40-50% of the difference in the wealth of nations is down to differences in IQ between them, for the hard core of the Third World with average IQs of 90 and below, this is pretty clearly the key factor and source of their woes. Of course, it could be – and some acceptability in PC circles could be salvaged by saying it is – that these countries are stupid because they are poor and not the other way round (though in most PC circles IQ is no more acceptable a pair of letters than SS anyway). But Lynn and Vanhanen have the integrity to point out that IQ differences are mostly inherited – indeed Professor Lynn himself has done much valuable work throughout his career establishing this very point.

Whilst poor nutrition certainly reduces the IQ of pestholes like Equatorial Guinea and both Congos, the fact is that their Negro population is one which even if raised in advanced Western societies consistently has an average IQ about 15 points below that of Europeans, and even further below East Asians. In fact – and Lynn and Vanhanen probably could have added a few graphs to substantiate this – poverty in the world today correlates very largely with African Negro contribution to populations. This of course is the ultimate negation of Political Correctness – inherent racial differences in intelligence – and Lynn and Vanhanen are to be congratulated on having the courage to pour on it a cold douche of hard factual evidence, regardless



**President Teodoro Obiang (left) is a typical African dictator - in power since 1979. His people in Equatorial Guinea (below) have an average IQ of 59 and he has been able to siphon more than \$30 million into offshore bank accounts**



of the consequences. The fact that they are both Emeritus Professors, safe in retirement from the slings and arrows of outrageous liberals, no doubt helps them here.

They could, actually, have pointed out that the underperformance of Black Africa goes back far beyond their start date of 1820. Europe, China and the Middle East boasted advanced literate civilizations when Africa south of the Sahara was home to nothing beyond primitive hunter-gatherers. Most of whom were not Negroes but Capoids, yellow-brown skinned, thin lipped people similar to the ancestors of all modern humans. Black, thick-lipped and woolly-headed Negroids lived only in West Africa, to whose tropical environment they had become adapted. Then, diffusing across the Sahara via Nubia on the Nile upriver of Egypt and Meroe, the use of iron and cattle – a Eurasian animal that does not and never did occur wild in Africa – reached the Bantu-speaking Negroes of the Niger Bend. Before that, the Africans never invented metal-working – there is no sub-Saharan African Bronze Age. Having been taught to smelt iron and herd cattle, the Bantu swept east and then south, eradicating the native Capoids.

By the time Europeans reached South Africa, the front of this wave of conquest was perhaps a thousand miles away. The Dutch settlers met the – now extinct – Capoid Hottentots at the Cape. In 1770, at the Great Fish River, the Negroid Bantu wave sweeping south met the Afrikaner one moving north. Neither Nelson Mandela nor F.W. de Klerk had South African ancestors before 1650! Today only the Bushmen of the Kalahari survive of the original inhabitants of most of Africa. But however ruthlessly they used the European technology they were given over 2,000 years ago, the Negroes never improved on it. They never got beyond the level of Iron Age barbarians, and indeed the Celts and Germans of the European Iron Age were at a far higher cultural level than even the most advanced indigenous pre-European African cultures – nothing like the Battersea Shield or the Trundholm Sun Chariot was ever produced by the blacks.

Which suggests, as Lynn and Vanhanen say, that African IQs were always lower. Or, as they cogently argue, more accurately our IQs, and those of East Asians, rose higher, driven on by the struggle to succeed in Ice Age Eurasia, a much harsher environment, requiring much more brainpower to survive. In the indolent tropics, there was less selection power for brains – a population with an average IQ below 90 might perish on the edge of the Ice, but could pick bananas and spear antelope in the sunshine with relative ease. Unlike other explanations, this explains why Africans were backward before Europeans arrived.

The truth is they are not poor because we are rich. They were poor before we were rich, and before indeed we ever set eyes on them, let alone exploited or colonised them. Indeed, we were only able to exploit or colonise them to the extent we did, rather than the other way around, because they were already far behind us when we found them (and they didn't find us!).

They are if anything poorer now because, thanks to our medicine and the misguided charity that handed it to them and raised their birthrate, there are now many more of them. Unless we descend one step further into the abyss of Political Correctness and advocate the restoration of rule by a higher IQ stratum of White (and possibly, as is covertly the case in much of Black Africa behind the scenes already, East Asian) imperialists – whose absence one imagines the benighted populace of Zimbabwe now especially regret – they will remain trapped by their own inherent intellectual inferiority.

We are, sadly, absent resuming the White Man's Burden of renaissance Empire, left with the remedy for the Dark Continent and its ethnic offshoots advanced by Lynn and Vanhanen in their conclusion – foreign aid forever. No doubt such handouts will filter back to one currently relatively impoverished part of European civilization – Swiss bankers!

But this insipid concluding suggestion in no way undermines the rigour and conviction carried by this excellent, if challenging work. One awaits the answers to its arguments from the liberals and multiracialists. One suspects one will have to go on awaiting. For, as they have done on the whole subject of race and intelligence, their reply to logic, research, fact and intellectual rigour is simply silence and suppression – Professor Vanhanen has already been threatened under the Finnish "hate speech" laws. However, even if they are ignored and those who voice them persecuted, reality will not go away. Indeed, history shows that it is those who ignore reality and shout down those who draw attention to it, those who stick their heads in the sand, who are the ones who lose out in the end. The truth, however suppressed or ignored, remains true. And will out.

Reviewed by Ian Freeman, Northwich, Cheshire



### COLIN JORDAN DEFIANT & UNREPENTANT

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# Prescription for Salvation

**T**he White race is on the verge of physical extinction, of literally disappearing from the face of the earth. We will officially become a minority in North America by 2050 and in Europe by 2100. In actual fact, the racial and demographic point of no return is much closer than that; 2020 in North America and about 2040 in Europe. That is when there will no longer be enough White females of childbearing age to replenish our numbers, and also the point where, if nothing is done, the moral corruption of civilized values will have become so complete that those White females who are of child-bearing age will choose mostly non-White sexual partners and give birth to mulatto offspring.

This situation has been deliberately created, probably not by one single vast conspiracy, but inherently in a series of movements and tendencies over the past 200 years under such guises as secular humanism, socialism, communism, liberal democracy, liberal religion, civil rights, multi-culturalism, diversity, feminism, New World Order, etc. These many movements and tendencies are largely Jewish in origin, but they are invariably promulgated, assisted, and abetted by morally denatured White people who genuinely believe that what they are doing is right and sometimes believe that their own people are inherently evil and that they and their civilization must perish or be of second-rate influence to fulfil some sort of weird historic cycle.

While the Jews are frequently treated as a plague bacillus placed here by satanic forces to destroy us, our worst enemy is the morally denatured White who has lost his instinct for racial preservation and who frequently worships and helps the left leaning Jew (and may act as Shabbas Goy), followed by the White who knows the truth but does nothing.

This is the greatest crisis of our history. Nothing - repeat - nothing is more important than this struggle. Everything - repeat - everything in our lives must be subordinated to preventing the extinction of our species - repeat - species.

The crisis of our racial existence cannot be solved through the generation or distribution of words. The crisis can only be overcome through physical acts.

It is impossible to solve the crisis of our impending racial extinction through acts that the enemy will approve of, will allow, or which do not cause the enemy inconvenience or anger him. In other words, there can be no working within the System. The System is designed to keep us in servitude and cannot be turned against its owners and operators, because it is based on massive amounts of money and influence, which we do not have and cannot get.

It is impossible to solve the crisis of our impending racial extinction without causing ourselves extreme personal inconvenience and without incurring personal risk entailing possible physical pain, privation, imprisonment, or death. It is highly probable that the use of an organized force will be necessary to defeat our enemies and otherwise remove them from the positions of state power they now hold or from at least a portion of the physical geographical areas

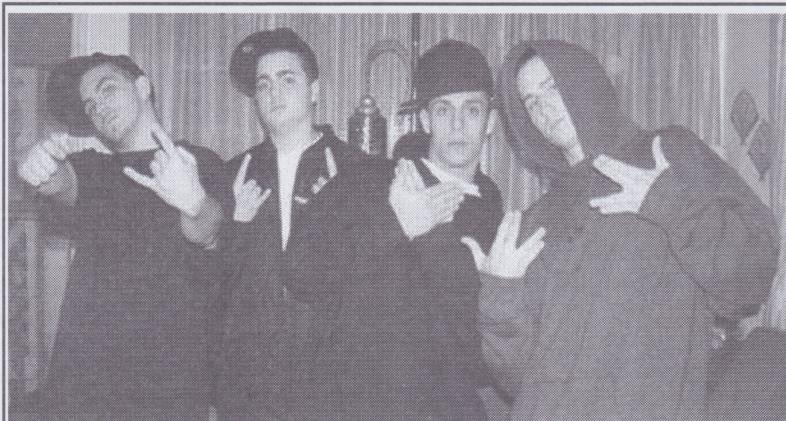
they now control. There are few among us anymore who seriously believe there can be any peaceful or legal solution to this crisis.

The only viable strategy that holds any serious hope for the survival of our race lies in selecting some area or areas of the earth and physically seizing it from the enemy through a planned, organized process; there to establish a sovereign nation(s) for Whites only. The most viable candidates where we might attempt this with any chance of success are portions of western North America and the New Queensland area of Australia. No other viable strategy has ever been proposed and the lack of any long-term strategic thinking at present means no other viable strategy is likely to ever be proposed. Every year the situation gets worse and the imperative for a country of our own becomes more clear cut and inescapable.

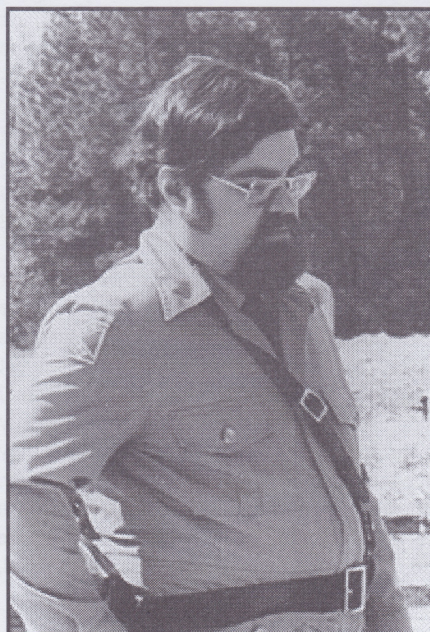
## The Moral Crisis

The central cause of all our problems is the weak, materialistic, self-centered, bickering, cowardly, and slothful character of the overwhelming majority of White males resulting from a soft life with minimal self-reliance required, feminized cultural norms, and restricted venues wherein true White male virtues can be displayed. Until these issues are addressed, and until we can begin transforming the White man's thinking and character, there is minimal chance of racial survival.

This results in a mere reliance on words and education through propaganda, rather than direct action to remove the people in power who are harming us and render them incapable of harming us further. Napoleon said "Revolution is an idea that has found bayonets", to which we can add, a willingness to use them. The malaise expresses itself when we are not brave enough to punish or destroy informers and traitors in our midst, so we are riddled with



**The character of white males themselves is responsible for most of the problems, argues the author**



**Harold Covington, a once prominent American national socialist since the 1970s, is one of the leading advocates of the Homeland Imperative described here by Sidney Secular.**

**Covington drafted the Northwest Constitution for such a Homeland to be based in the Pacific Northwest and wrote a number of books on the subject**



them. We, as a race have become incapable of making decisions and taking action based upon moral principles.

We have to begin rocking the boat and unnerving the enemy. I believe that up until the eleventh hour, the fifty-ninth minute, and fifty-ninth second, it is still possible for us to win, if we can somehow find a way to change the White man's thinking and help him recover his ancient courage. Despite it all, we are better men than they are. If we choose to be, that is.

### The Homeland Imperative

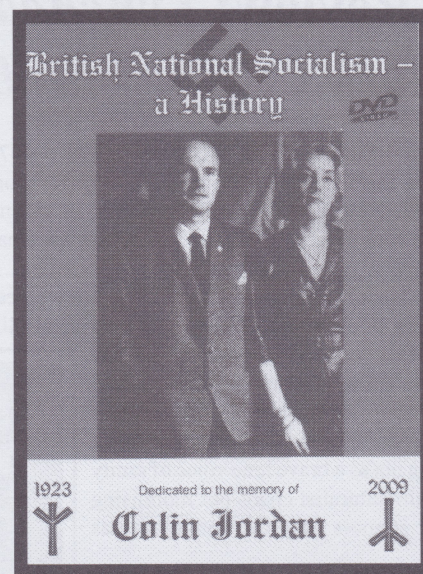
All revolutions begin with an idea, whether it be Hail Caesar, or Liberty, or Workers of the World Unite, or whatever. Ours must be Homeland, a home and sanctuary for the White race worldwide. Among its many positive points, the Homeland imperative has one outstanding feature. It is do-able. It is do-able now. We do not have to wait until the balloon goes up. We can actually begin something in time to beat that 2020 deadline when we pass the demographic point of no return, and this is essential. We are racing against the biological clock and the roaring tide of immigrants across our open borders. Moving into a designated geographical area with a view to at some point dominating it culturally and politically is both legal and safe, which removes 90% of our excuses for doing nothing. Short of introducing some kind of Soviet-style internal passport system, there is nothing the enemy can do to stop us. This is predicated upon acts vice words, the relocation of racially conscious White persons into a specific geographical area with the intention of making it home and a haven for our people. This movement involves some degree of personal inconvenience, disruption, and financial privation. The result is that the whites who make this migration will already be up to a minimal standard of character, in that they care enough about their people to do something involving physical activity and effort and some degree of forethought.

Another advantage of this imperative is that it can more or less be carried out on the cheap. The communications advantage of the internet and the simple, relatively inexpensive mailed newsletter can be used to optimum advantage to assist in a massive movement and relocation.

We need to come to an immediate consensus as to where the racial homeland will be, for time is short. The area most discussed has been the Pacific Northwest area of the USA. The New Queensland area of Australia is another. An urgent discussion must begin posthaste on the pros and cons of these or other areas, and decisions must be made forthwith. We will then have to concentrate on getting small racial core communities into the designated area(s).

The political issues will have to be put on the back burner for some time. Migration will have to be accomplished in an organized, methodical manner. There will have to be recommended generic localized areas for settlement. Migrants will have to make the requisite scouting trips to check out the proposed area of one's own migration; whenever possible, there should be a job and housing waiting. With the massive economic dislocations already occurring and about to occur as the economy tanks, there will likely be less and less reasons for you staying wherever you are, if you are outside the Pacific Northwest. Therefore begin thinking and planning a move to the Pacific Northwest area of the USA if no other area is designated any time soon, because that area probably has the best advantages, at least as far as North America is concerned, and will likely be the area eventually agreed upon by consensus of the White racial community. Don't dawdle, for when the Slow Coming Dark falls, you may not be able to find your way.

Sidney Secular, Silver Spring, Maryland



### BRITISH NATIONAL SOCIALISM A HISTORY - DVD

This DVD was made in collaboration with Colin Jordan, who unfortunately passed away before the project was complete. This is a 3-DVD-set, with a total running time of 6 hours and 39 minutes.

Disk One includes; *Hitler's British Girl* (Unity Mitford); *Britain in the 1930s* (BUF, Mosley right or wrong); BUF Summer Camp; *Adolf, Oswald and Me*; BUF Trafalgar Square rally; Disk Two includes; Notting Hill Race Riots 1958; White Defence League; *Who Killed my Brother?* (Kelso Cochrane); *Panorama 1959 on Race*; Interview with Colin Jordan; NSM Trafalgar Square rally; Southall (Oi Music); *TV Eye* (British Movement); Disk Three includes; *This Week* from 1974 on the NF; *Pedlars of Hate* with Jimmy Reid on Scotland BNP and NF; *The Lost Race* (NF and BNP); *The Real BNP* 2001 (BNP in Oldham)

Another fascinating DVD set produced by Mad Dogs and Englishmen productions - dedicated to the memory of Colin Jordan - with much very rare footage showing the early years of National Socialism in Britain. Cheques/PO's or cash to; D. ETTRIDGE, PO BOX 52185, LONDON E2 0WS. (£10.00 - including p&p). Buyers outside Europe, please add 15% to your order.

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# Book Review: *Lynched - A Conservative's Life on a New York City School Board* - by Frank Borzellieri

Published by Cultural Studies Press, ISBN 0-9780-9815-40719, 194pp, softback. Available for \$25.00 (USA) or \$30.00 (UK) from Cultural Studies Press, 1492, New York, NY 10163, USA, or online at [www.culturalstudiespress.com](http://www.culturalstudiespress.com) for £51.95 (post-paid) or at [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com)

The hero – and that is a title Frank Borzellieri has well earned – and author of this book upheld those Eurocentric, civilized values Americans call “conservative” even if they would make Britain’s David Cameron curl up and gibber, in the Politically Correct Heart of Darkness that is the New York education system for eleven years. Not merely speaking out as a brave lone voice of sanity in the jungle of multiculturalist chaos but mobilising ever more popular support from the community as he did so.

As in many parts of the US, schools in New York have historically been governed by elected District School Boards made up not merely of parents but of any member of the local community who could be elected by residents of their District. In the wake of a well-publicised stand against the leftist “Rainbow Curriculum” by the School Board of District 24 in the multiethnic inner-city area of Queens, Mr Borzellieri put himself forward for election as an avowed (US-sense!) conservative in 1993, imagining he would be bolstering a like-minded majority on the Board. His platform got him elected in third place, even though he was a relative unknown.

However, he rapidly discovered that he was in fact the only genuinely committed upholder of traditional values on that Board. Even Mary Cummins, the Board member who had led the resistance to the multiculturalist Rainbow Curriculum, turned out to be a politically muddled old dear who voted with what turned out to be a mostly liberal-leftist Board two-thirds of the time. Most of the rest of the Board were confused White liberals, who as Mr Borzellieri points out eagerly promoted anti-White, multicultural policies whilst themselves living in safe all-White areas and sending their own children to similar schools. Such a cowardly and confused *canaille* were easy meat for the hard-core anti-White leftist minority on the Board, who had no real difficulty, apart from the brief kicking at the traces over the Rainbow Curriculum, in imposing their agenda on the education of schoolchildren in the area.

Frank Borzellieri, however, demonstrated the qualities the lack of which have enabled cosmopolitan leftists, though a tiny minority whose views the majority despise, to impose an agenda on education, the media and culture and society across the West which would have been regarded as an impossible fantasy of the triumph of insane lunacy if depicted in some dystopian science fiction story written fifty years ago. Mr Borzellieri clearly combines courage and outspokenness with a clear, ideologically-coherent vision of what he is fighting for, which enables him to see and understand, and therefore effectively oppose, what is being done.

His book describes that struggle, which saw him re-elected twice with increased votes to the Board, finally topping the poll and only being deprived of his place on it after eleven years when the liberal-leftist New York City regime fronted for by kosher-“conservative” Mayor Rudy Giuliani, fed up with losing the game, kicked the board over by scrapping directly-elected School Boards and replacing even the sham of community control over their own children’s education with directly appointed bureaucrats.

During those eleven years Mr Borzellieri waged a one-man guerrilla war, trying to remove from school bookshelves such works as “Jambo Means Hello – a Swahili Alphabet Book”, “Daddy’s Roommate” and “Heather Has Two Mommies” which introduce under-sevens to the “delights” of the homosexual life. Whilst seeking to put books into schools depicting the history of America as anything other than centuries of racist oppression of gentle, civilized Red Indians and racially superior African “sun people” by

bigoted White colonialist “ice people”. However the liberals used the fact that at most one or two of Mr Borzellieri’s colleagues on the Board would ever even slightly stand up to them to protect young minds from such Nazi rants, screeds of hate, and warrants for genocide as Henry Wadsworth Longfellow’s infamous racist poem *Paul Revere’s Ride*!

Mr Borzellieri stood alone against the suicidal (for the perpetrators in the long run as much as the victims) drive to brainwash a nation’s children into contempt for their own country and guilt and shame at their own culture, whilst inculcating exactly the opposite in the rising generation of ever greater hordes of alien immigrants, legal and otherwise, colonising the great cities of America. He brilliantly exposes the cowardice and confusion of the White cattle driven to this – perhaps one day literal – slaughter, incisively seeing the root of their collaboration in their own downfall in sheeplike conformism, combined with media-inculcated guilt which makes them fear above all else being denounced as “racist”, and gutless hypocrisy rather than, in almost all cases, any actual real belief in the core values of the Enemy. After reading this book I have no doubt that almost all of the White School Board members who cowered and conformed to the multi-culti line and denounced their lone dissident as a “racist and hater” would just as eagerly – and worthlessly – brayed the praises of Adolf Hitler or Joe Stalin if history had turned out differently!

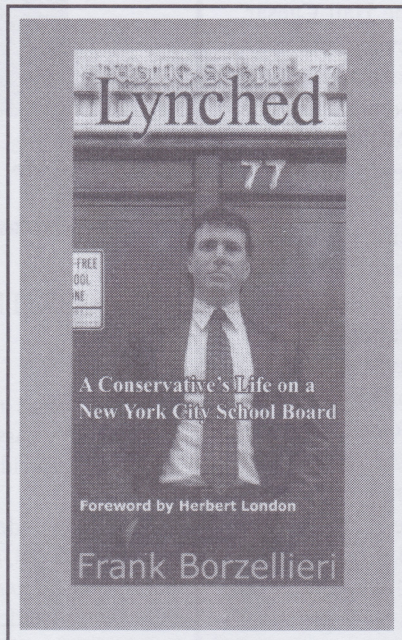
This book is a racy and readable tale of the courage of its author, heartily recommended. Even if British readers will note that – howled down and abused as he may have been – Mr Borzellieri had it easier than a counterpart on this side of the Atlantic would have

had. He was not physically beaten up by gangs of Red thugs, driven from his job, his home attacked etc. His adversaries have yet to undermine two of the great contributions of the founders of the United States to its citizens’ freedom – the First and Second Amendments to the US Constitution. The first guaranteeing the right to freedom of speech and the second enabling its people to defend that right. They are, of course, working on doing that – long may the likes of Frank Borzellieri stand firm against them!

However, there is one final lesson to be drawn from this book that Mr Borzellieri doesn’t himself impart. The need not merely for courage and commitment but also for organization. When he stood for re-election to New York School Board 24, the much-reviled Frank Borzellieri not only topped the poll, he received three times the vote of the candidate who came second. He was similarly triumphant winning a third term. But he remained a lone voice, able to speak out, certainly, but not actually do anything. In all his eleven years, he only managed to win on one issue, going down to glorious, principled defeat on everything else. He upheld the Light certainly, but he did not check the relentless onward tide of Darkness. Yet no reason emerges from his account why he could not have organised and endorsed a slate of like-minded candidates who, judging by his own results, would have swept the board. Taking control of School Board 24 and actually being able to do something to defend America’s identity and values. Indeed, giving themselves a launchpad from which a foothold on New York City Council might have been secured, and so on.

For if America is to save itself, like the rest of the West, it needs more than lone heroes mounting gallant last stands. It needs an organised, disciplined, ideologically committed political army able to wage war and win battles. Should such emerge, though, Frank Borzellieri has proved he has the bravery, and the brainpower, and the articulacy, to play a key command role. But it is armies, not lone heroes, that win wars, cultural and political as well as military. America needs more Frank Borzellieris. But it also needs them to organise around a coherent and realistic strategy to win their country back.

Ian Freeman, Northwich, Cheshire





# Revisionism Revised - the debate continued

Few writings by me have generated as much comment and discussion as my January 7 essay, "How Relevant is Holocaust Revisionism?," which is reprinted in the April-June issue of *Heritage and Destiny*. To clear up some misunderstandings about what I wrote, I issued a piece titled "Follow Up: A Reply to Critics of My Essay on the Relevance of Holocaust Revisionism," which is also posted on the IHR website - [www.ihr.org](http://www.ihr.org)

Contrary to what some critics have written, I have not "changed my mind," nor have I "abandoned" Holocaust revisionism. In fact, what I wrote in my January 7 essay is not at all new. I've been making the same points for years.

In his comment on my January 7 article, Peter Rushton wrote: "Mr. Weber's formulation of this argument leaves revisionists open to the standard allegation that their theories are merely an attempt to excuse national socialism and revive anti-semitism." In fact, I've sought to distance myself from those who regard Holocaust revisionism as a tool to promote a political agenda. For example, I do not agree with Robert Faurisson's view that Holocaust revisionism is a crucially important weapon "in the liberation of Palestine."

Peter Rushton also writes: "Can he [Weber] really believe that a comprehensive public refutation of the six million and gas chamber myths would have no effect on Zionist power?" Of course, such a "comprehensive public refutation" would be a blow to Zionist power. Indeed, a "comprehensive public refutation" of any of the great Zionist myths would be a major strike against that power. But over the past 30 years that has been no such "comprehensive public refutation." Nor is one likely, unless and until the Jewish-Zionist grip on our cultural and political life is broken.

Rushton concludes with the words: "For as long as such jailing [of Holocaust skeptics] continues and such questions are evaded, revisionists (with or without the help of Mark Weber and the IHR) will still have an urgent task before them."

Quite right. The IHR will continue to promote public awareness of the outrageous judicial persecution of Holocaust skeptics, and to fight for freedom of thought and expression. We will also continue to counter Holocaust lies, distortion and propaganda, and to help set straight the historical record about the fate of Europe's Jews during World War II.

All the same, our mission has always been much broader than that. To remain vital, relevant and worthy of support in this new century, the Institute for Historical Review must adjust its focus and work to match the times. We must strive to reach aware and concerned people -- especially younger men and women -- far beyond an insular and narrowly focused band of "true believers."

**Mark Weber, IHR, California, USA**

Your deputy editor Peter Rushton's contribution to the controversy over Mark Weber's seminal article 'How Relevant is Holocaust Revisionism?' was more measured in tone than the unpleasant personal attacks upon Mr Weber by Messrs Butz and Faurisson, but Mr Rushton's position remains in essence a more elegant restatement of a fundamentalist position and does not in my view answer Mr Weber's critique of that stance.

Mr Weber's observation that the Holocaust remembrance campaign is not so much a source of Zionist power as it is an expression of it is a strikingly original insight. If it is correct, it totally undermines those who believe that discrediting the prevailing orthodoxy on this subject will lead to the collapse of the Zionist power structure. Rather it is necessary to bring down the Zionist power structure in order to discredit the prevailing orthodoxy.

I agree with Mr Rushton that Mr Weber is overly pessimistic in assessing the impact of Holocaust revisionism on public opinion: he is surely wrong to underestimate the mighty feats that a handful of men, without means, or public support, persecuted and harried by unjust and oppressive laws, and often at odds with one another have nevertheless managed to achieve.

On the other hand, we need to ask, what will the final outcome of the revisionist critique of received wisdom be? It is not credible to deny the involvement of the national socialist regime at a very high level in what happened to the Jews of occupied Europe. Mr Weber's citations from Goebbels' diaries (to which might be added Himmler's Posen speech, which at present is generally taken to be authentic) scarcely suggest that the large scale killings which no serious revisionist denies were the work of local collaborators without any central direction by the Reich authorities. The

absence of any order from Hitler of course leaves open a serious question where final responsibility must lie, and the total number of victims and the methods used to kill them must also remain an open question, but broadly speaking it seems difficult to dispute that large scale state sanctioned killings on racial grounds took place.

Rather than chanting "no holes, no Holocaust", or seeking for the philosopher's stone that will debunk established orthodoxies in a trice (the last attempt at which was the Leuchter report, which turned out to be more the Piltdown Man than the philosopher's stone), revisionists might do better to pose other questions such as, why do the deaths of millions of Jews in the Holocaust apparently matter so very much more than the deaths of millions of Ukrainians in Stalin's state-sponsored famines? Why does the death of one Jewish girl from typhus in a concentration camp move television audiences to tears, whereas the deaths of tens of thousands of German girls of the same age in the firestorms over Hamburg and Dresden are of no interest to anyone? Why is it that the Turkish

massacres of the Armenians, the Stalinist slaughter of the Volga Germans and the Crimean Tartars, the 1946 death marches of Sudeten and Silesian Germans in ethnic cleansing welcomed by the Allies, the martyrdom of the Palestinian people, and all the other ghastly atrocities of the twentieth century are now "mere details" (to quote J-M Le Pen) footnoted in the history books, but even peoples who were neither perpetrators nor victims are constantly reminded of one facet of that century's history?

Another of Mr Weber's thought provoking observations is that when the Institute of Historical Review was founded in 1979, August 1914 was less remote in time than September 1939 is to-day. He is surely right to say that:

"Although 'Holocaust remembrance' remains well entrenched in our society, its impact seems to have diminished in recent years. In part this is because the men and women of the World War II generation are nearly all gone."

Very many years ago (quite a quarter of a century ago, alas for the passing years!) I remarked that it would be our vices as a people not our virtues that ultimately sapped away at the power of the Holocaust myth.

Churchill said that it was the fault of the Irish that they remember their history too much, of the English, that we remember ours too little. WSC had a point there. Interestingly, this weakness in the national psyche is beginning to favour us. For the younger generation in England, the Second World War appears as remote as the Napoleonic wars, if not the Wars of the Roses! They are not interested in fables about that time, which are remote from their daily lives, in a way that they were not to my generation who grew up in an age when most adults remembered "the war". That, in the end, will draw the sting of the Holocaust as a stick with which to beat opponents of the Zionist power structure.

**Tony Paulsen, Margate, Kent**



**The bombing of Dresden in February 1945 by the RAF and USAF killed 50,000 defenceless civilians - a war crime overlooked by those who sanctify the 'Holocaust' of European Jewry, which in thirteen countries is legally protected from rational debate**



# The People of Northern Europe - Part XI

## The Founding of the Modern Nations of Western Europe - Pepin.

After the death of Charles, his son Pepin was ambitious, and connived with the support of the Pope to be elected king, arranging for the last of the Merovingians to be sent to a monastery. This was the beginning of the Carolingian dynasty. Pepin subsequently rendered sterling service to the Papal See in its quarrels with the Germanic Langobards or Lombards who had settled northern Italy, and whose descendants were to be the primary creators of the Renaissance.

**Charlemagne:** On Pepin's death in 768 the kingdom was divided between his sons, Charles and Carloman, but Carloman died in 771 and Charles became sole ruler. This is the Charles called Charlemagne or Charles the Great, who left such a definite impression upon Western Europe that his influence is still felt.

Charles continued his father's policy of supporting the Papal See against his fellow-German Langobards. He established his power securely in the south of France, and made several incursions into Spain, with the main purpose of discouraging any further Moslem attacks on the West. It was on the return from one of these campaigns that the rearguard of his army was suddenly attacked and annihilated by the Basques, who attacked the Frankish detachment in a narrow defile of the Pyrenees. This was the basis of an epic cycle, the first of which was *La Chanson de Roland*, centering on Charlemagne in much the same way as the Arthurian stories center on Arthur.

Charlemagne extended his power and successfully put down all revolts against his authority. One of the most noteworthy events of his reign was the long campaign against the Saxons, which began in 772 and lasted for over thirty years. Time after time the Saxons appeared to have been reduced to submission, but soon after the departure of the Frankish forces some Saxon leaders attempted to regain their national independence. Perhaps the best known of these Saxon leaders was Widukind, an intransigent pagan, as it seemed, until in 785 he was forced to surrender to Charles and was duly baptized. On Charlemagne's orders, hundreds of the Saxon nobility, in whom the unity of the nation was embodied and who claimed descent from the old Northern Gods, were massacred, and further severe measures introduced to reduce the surviving Saxons to submission. Stringent prohibitions were introduced to suppress the ancestral religious beliefs, and any man who failed to baptize his child into Christianity was punished by a fine equivalent to what he would have paid for killing a slave.

**Christianity claims Supremacy above the National Leaders:** It was on Christmas day in the year 800 while Charles was attending mass in the basilica of St. Peter at Rome that Pope Leo III placed the imperial crown of the Holy Roman Empire upon the head of the Frankish king, declaring him Emperor of the Romans by the will of and under the authority of the Christian god. Whereas Germanic kings had formerly been elected by a free vote amongst the free men of their nation, by the will of their kinsmen and by right of descent from the gods, under Christianity they ruled only under the aegis of the Christian god, with the church claiming to be the sole authority in determining the will of that god. It also established a precedent for the Church claim to exercise authority over the civic leaders of nations: the right of the Church to depose a monarch or if unable to achieve that, to release his people from their obligation of obedience to his rule. The divine right of kings to rule by virtue of the choice of the people, as symbols personifying the inter-generational unity of the nation, and as descendants of the mythical founders of the nation, was replaced by the concept of their right to rule as granted by the Christian god, through the agency of the leaders of his church.

Charlemagne was a fervent adherent to the Christian faith. He was an ardent advocate of educational reform and brought scholars to his court from diverse monasteries and countries, among them Alcuin from Christianized Saxon England, to establish a Palace School for the children of the court

nobles. He himself is reported by his biographer as attempting to write a grammar of the Frankish language. He was in correspondence with the celebrated Haroun al Raschid of Baghdad, who sent him a present of two elephants, and Charles was indefatigable in enlarging the boundaries of the kingdom and defending what he had won.



Charlemagne or Charles the Great  
(742 - 814)

On the death of Charles his son Louis became emperor. At his death, the usual territorial division was made, one part to each of his three sons: Lothair, Pepin and Louis. Pepin died before he could take over his inheritance, and his share was given to another young son by a later wife. This was Charles, known as 'The Bald.' Lothair was the eldest son, and by virtue of that succeeded to the title of Emperor. Louis received the eastern part of the Frankish territories, mostly east of the Rhine, and Charles most of the lands that lay west of the Rhine. But Louis had a narrow Christian sense of piety, and while his father had caused a collection to be made of all the old Germanic myths and religious beliefs in the lands under his jurisdiction, it was Louis the Pious who caused this collection to be destroyed on the advice of the Christian priesthood. This action created an immeasurable gap in our knowledge of the ancient beliefs of the Germanic peoples, a gap that has only been partially filled by the survival of a body of North German myth in the territories of North German speech, namely Scandinavia and Iceland.

Following Charlemagne's death, his empire was divided into three parts by the Treaty of Verdun in 843. The western corresponding partly to what is now France, the eastern primarily to what ever since has continued to be called Germany, and a central area which extended to include Switzerland and Burgundy, an area which has remained in dispute for centuries.

The document that contains the Oaths taken at Verdun shows that there was also a linguistic difference at that time already between the eastern and the western parts of the kingdom. The Oaths had to be prepared in three languages: Latin as the religion of the church, Frankish German reflecting the Germanic origins of the Franks and representing the various German dialects spoken throughout Germany, and the *lingua romana* of the western area that had been Romanized Gaul before the Frankish conquest which caused Gaul to be known to later generations as France. This *lingua romana* was an intermediate stage between the Latin of the earlier centuries and the Old French of the twelfth.

It is clear that the Frankish invaders of France sought to remain a separate aristocracy, but were influenced by the Roman-Gallic culture. Thus the West German Frankish language did not survive in the western part of Charlemagne's empire, although the French aristocracy remained proud of their Germanic bloodline right down to the French Revolution, when revolutionary agitators implored the French peasantry to rise up and drive the aristocracy back to the Germanic forests from whence they had come! Indeed the notable French *litterateur*, the Count de Gobineau, writing in the latter part of the nineteenth century, still prided himself on the Germanic origin of his ancestors, although in his case these were of predominantly Viking-Norman, rather than Frankish, derivation.

## Concluding Summary

In this brief history we have shown how many of the modern nations of Western Europe owe their origin to the Germanic branch of the great Indo-German family of peoples, or in some cases to their Celtic relatives. Even after the great Folk-Wandering of the East and West Germans, we find the North German Scandinavians, appearing as Vikings, establishing themselves in England, Scotland, Ireland and southwestern Wales, in Normandy, Sicily and even founding the kingdom of Naples in southern Italy and of Russia in eastern Europe.

Thus the Celts moved outwards in a wave of conquest from their ancient homeland in southern Germany, Austria (where nearby Bohemia still reminds us of the ancient Celtic tribe of Boii who once lived there),



and Switzerland. To the west they conquered and settled Gaul (named after the Gaelic Celts) and the British Isles. Eire (Ireland) derives its name from Gaelic or Goidelic Celts, and the Celtic language still survives in Ireland and Wales, and only disappeared recently in the Highlands of Scotland and Cornwall. Brittany in Western France was also settled by Brythonic Celts from the British mainland. Gaelic Celts further spread from Gaul into Iberia, right down to the Straits of Gibraltar, and northwestern Spain still has the province of Galicia, named after the Gauls who settled there. Other Gaelic Celts settled northern Italy, which was known to the Romans as Cisalpine Gaul. Moving victoriously southeastwards from their homeland in the Upper Danube, other Gaelic Celts passed through Indo-Germanic Greece, sacking the temple of Delphi to finally settle in central Anatolia, where the province of Galatia is a reminder of their presence, as is St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians. To the north of Gaul, as France was then known, Brythonic or British Celts settled in modern Belgium, which is named after the Celtic tribe of the Belgae, while other British Celts followed their Gaelic cousins into the British Isles, where their descendants still call Wales by the Celtic name Cymru, after the older Celtic word Cymry, which is also the origin of Cumbria - the beautiful Lake District of Northern England.

But the power of the Celts was largely destroyed by that of the Indo-German Romans, a Latin people who were closely related to the Celts, having come down into Italy some several centuries earlier from the earlier common homeland in the Upper Danube. And it then became the turn of the Germans, who had lived more remotely in northern Germany and southern Scandinavia, to follow the triumphant conquests of the Celts and Romans. We have already seen how the Germans broke the power of the latter-day multi-racial Roman Empire, how the German Franks overran Romanized Gaul and gave it its modern name of France. The Germanic Angles and Saxons, from what is now Schleswig Holstein and the area around Hamburg, similarly vanquished Roman Celtic Britain which henceforth came to be known as England, after the Angles.

In England, Essex is named after the East Saxons, Middlesex recalls the Middle Saxons, Sussex the South Saxons, and Wessex the West Saxons. East Anglia is named from the East Angles, and is divided into Norfolk or the North Folk, and Suffolk, the South Folk. When Danish Vikings settled northeastern England, they brought with them the tradition of dividing their lands into three "ridings" or parts, so that both Yorkshire and Lincolnshire are divided into three ridings.

Other West Germans living at the marshy mouth of the Rhine gave the Netherlands - the Low Lands - its present name. West German nobles based in their hilltop castle in Luxembourg were for several generations Emperors of Germany, and Luxembourg retains its identity to the present day. Northern Germany still has Saxony, and also Franconia (whence came the Franks who founded the kingdom of France). Prussia was an area of Germanic conquest, but is named after its original occupants, an East Baltic Indo-German people closely akin to the Germans.

We also spoke of the Germanic Lombards who gave their name to Lombardy in Italy. Austria, of course, is the Germanic *Oster-Reich*, the eastern kingdom, and when Greece finally won its freedom from the Ottoman Empire after centuries of subjugation, it was from a German noble family with many royal connections that it acquired its royal family.

Spain came into being from the merger of a group of kingdoms founded originally by the Visigoths, as also Portugal had its origin in an admixture of Celtic and Visigothic settlers. The province of Andalusia in southern Spain is a memory of the Germanic Vandals, who dwelt there for a number of generations before going on to conquer northern Africa, and there to become genetically submerged in the much more numerous local population.

Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland and the Faroe Islands are all North German countries, speaking North German dialects of languages. Thence came the Vikings who established all the coastal cities of Ireland, and as Norsemen gave their name to Normandy in France. And it was North German Vikings from Sweden who moved into the Indo-Germanic lands of the Slavs, to found the Kingdom of Russia, a name which derived from the Rus, the red-headed warriors and traders who united the land after traveling and settling along the banks of its broad rivers, which proved so convenient for the movement of their flat-bottomed Viking longboats.

It is no wonder that a great American scholar, Madison Grant, once wrote a history of these remarkable people, describing them as "the Great Race." Caucasoids from the dawn of recorded history have played a prime role in the advancement of civilization and technology, and it is now suspected even contributed culturally, and most probably genetically, to

the early civilization of Northern China and Japan - a claim which has yet to be securely established. The Germanic peoples, long secure in their remote and harsh northern homelands from the hybridization which in the course of time overtook other Caucasoid peoples in Eastern and Southern Europe, and in Asia and Africa, were the last of the Caucasoids to blossom culturally, but having retained their genetic potential when their turn came they produced the great European civilization of the second millennium A.D., and the high technology of the modern world.

Sadly they are now fast losing their distinctive cultural and genetic heritage, and it may well be that when they disappear all that they have created may eventually disappear along with them. Their birth rate is low in a world which is being overwhelmed by very high population growth amongst people who have no great history of creativity, and indeed the entire future of mankind appears to be very much in doubt when considered in light of the ongoing population explosion of humankind and the rapid increase of pollution and the destruction of both forest and fertile soil resulting from overpopulation and the industrialization of the vast masses of Asia and South America.

**Dr. Sidney Green, Brookland, New York**

*Editor's Note: That concludes Dr. Green's extended series on "The People of Northern Europe".*

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# Griffin and Brons elected to European Parliament

The British National Party won two of the UK's 72 seats in the European Parliamentary elections on 4th June 2009, sparking alarmist headlines and bitter recriminations among the liberal left.

Andrew Brons and Nick Griffin (each former chairmen of the National Front) become the BNP's first MEPs. Much media attention focused on Brons's former membership of Colin Jordan's National Socialist Movement and Griffin's criminal conviction for inciting racial hatred.

Sober analysts of the result and its implications should instead direct their attention to the following questions:

- What do the results tell us about the party's progress (or lack of progress) in its strongest areas - the boroughs and constituencies where it stands some chance of winning significant blocs of councillors and mounting a serious general election challenge?
- Has the BNP extended its support beyond traditional ghettos and seen off its rivals for the patriotic vote - principally UKIP and the English Democrats?
- What does Nick Griffin believe in? Was he, as some apologists assert, merely hiding his true beliefs as a tactical move to attain power, in which case will he now show his true colours?

The election was fought against the background of an unparalleled scandal over parliamentary expenses, which discredited MPs from all three mainstream parties but particularly damaged the Labour government. Paradoxically the press (normally keen on any excuse to attack nationalists) virtually ignored the much more serious financial scandals which have dogged Nick Griffin's career and would have derailed the BNP had he failed to gain a seat on the EU gravy train.

In fact at the start of the Euro-election campaign the media and the BNP leadership were at one in hyping the party's chances, predicting a gain of seven or even twelve seats. A key adviser to Griffin assured me in mid-campaign that Griffin was certain to win in the North West, and that Martin Wingfield stood a real chance of gaining a second seat for the party in the region.

Those who placed faith in opinion polls predicting a nationwide BNP vote of less than 7% were derided by Griffinites on the *Stormfront* internet forum, who preferred to trust in anecdotal evidence or easily rigged online and phone-in surveys. As things turned out the pollsters were spot on: the BNP's share of the nationwide vote was 6.2%, a gain of 1.3% since 2004.

The "d'Hondt" system of proportional representation used in these elections presented different percentage targets in different regions. In the **North West** region Griffin was assumed to require something over 8%, having polled 6.4% last time. He managed a fraction under 8%, but in a nailbiting finish even this proved just enough.

Regular readers will know that North West England contains many of the areas where the BNP put itself on the political map in 2001-2002, but where Griffin's ineptitude and factional paranoia have since undermined the party's chances. Did the 2009 elections see the party revive in those areas, and position itself for further electoral advances at local and even Westminster level?

In the main BNP stronghold of **Burnley** the party's vote fell from 16.7% to 14.8%, while in neighbouring **Pendle** there was a similar decline from 13.3% to 12.4%. A classic case of a BNP branch undermined by Griffin is **Blackburn with Darwen** - the most racially divided area in Britain - where the BNP once won a council seat but has fallen at every hurdle since. Here the party's vote remained static at 9.3%, as did the BNP's 6.7% in **Ribble Valley**, once the home of the party's Red, White & Blue summer festival.

In **Oldham** the party slightly increased its vote to 11.6%, but this is still well below what the party would have expected in Oldham during its peak years of 2001-2002.

With all these results coming in, Nick Griffin himself was far from confident of victory, but he squeaked home thanks to substantial increases in BNP support in parts of Cumbria and Merseyside. In **Copeland** (where the BNP has never fought a general election) the party more than doubled its support from 5.7% in 2004 to 12.6% this year. Veteran nationalist Martin Wingfield, who lives in this area, and regional organiser Clive Jefferson must

take substantial credit for this astonishing surge, which was single-handedly responsible for sending Nick Griffin to the European Parliament. In next door **Allerdale** the BNP vote increased by 3.9% to 8.9%

The only other really significant increases in the BNP's North West vote were in **Blackpool** (home of former regional organiser Roy Goodwin) where the BNP polled 10.1% (up 3.3), and two Merseyside boroughs: **Knowsley** (up 5.1 to 10.8%) and **St Helens** (up 4.3 to 10.2%).

On the other side of the Pennines in **Yorkshire & Humberside** the BNP polled a more impressive 9.8% across the region, but with six rather than eight MEPs being elected here this was only just enough for Andrew Brons to gain a seat. As in the North West, a close examination of the Yorkshire results shows the party failing to make progress in its former strongholds but making giant strides in a few former Labour areas.

The BNP won its first Yorkshire council seat in January 2003 in **Calderdale** and this borough, centred on Halifax, became for a while one of the country's main centres of BNP activity. Nick Griffin predicted in a Christmas video message posted on the party web site that Calderdale BNP would soon be the official opposition on the council and would then challenge for power, and perhaps gain its first parliamentary seat in the area.

The true picture has been steady decline, not even halted this year when the European vote for Calderdale BNP fell from 11.5% to 10.1%. The other former areas of West Yorkshire BNP strength also declined: **Kirklees** down from 12.4% to 11.4% and **Bradford** down from 10.2% to 9.4%. These weak results were balanced by some success in the other two West Yorkshire boroughs: **Leeds** up from 6.9% to 10.0% and **Wakefield** (despite the collapse of its local BNP branch) up from

10.6% to 13.2%.

Just as Nick Griffin owed his success to a BNP surge in Copeland, where the party has never had a parliamentary candidate, Andrew Brons can thank a remarkable result in **Barnsley**. Here the BNP more than doubled its 2004 vote to 16.7%, having only had one parliamentary candidate in any part of Barnsley throughout the party's history (and even that one lost his deposit).

Previous BNP successes have almost all been in West Yorkshire, an area once dominated by the wool industry where mass Asian immigration brought cheap labour to the declining mills in the 1960s, but this year's election confirms the recent trend of BNP stagnation or decline in West Yorkshire coupled with success in South Yorkshire - the mostly white former coal and steel towns whose economies have been decimated since the 1980s. Alongside the amazing Barnsley result, the BNP advanced in the other three South Yorkshire boroughs: **Rotherham** (from 9.2% to 15.4%), **Doncaster** (from 8.1% to 11.8%) and **Sheffield** (from 8.2% to 10.0%).

In 2004 the **West Midlands** was the region where the BNP came closest to winning a European seat, and Simon Darby was thought to have a good chance this year, but the BNP vote here increased by just 1.1% to 8.6%. Due to a quirk in the EU's constitutional arrangements, the West Midlands may be allocated a seventh seat if the Lisbon treaty comes into effect, but to gain even that theoretical seat the BNP would have needed around 9.4%.

Darby and his BNP colleagues can blame the party's failure to capitalise in some of its strongest areas, notably **Stoke**, where the media has consistently talked up the party's successes in council elections, ignoring the fact that these were achieved with very low percentage votes. Confounding all predictions UKIP emerged as the largest party in Stoke with 22%, despite having no councillors in the area. The BNP finished fourth in Stoke with 17.6%, which though their highest vote in the West Midlands would have needed to be higher still if Simon Darby were to have any chance of winning.

UKIP also finished ahead of the BNP in its two former Black Country strongholds, topping the poll in **Dudley** (where the BNP finished fifth) and runners-up to Labour in **Sandwell** (where the BNP were fourth).

Despite the election of Richard Barnbrook to the Greater London Assembly last year, the 2008 results indicated that the BNP would have



Nick Griffin and Andrew Brons arriving at the European Parliament



little or no chance of winning a European seat in **London**. Sure enough the party finished with 4.9%, an increase of just 0.9% on 2004, and well below the required target of around 8% or 9%. This target was only hit in three boroughs: the BNP stronghold of **Barking & Dagenham**, where the party finished second to Labour with 19.5%, and the adjacent South East London boroughs of **Bexley** (12.4%) and **Greenwich** (8.4%).

During the 1990s East London was seen as the BNP's strongest area, with Derek Beackon elected in 1993 as the party's first ever councillor in Millwall ward, **Tower Hamlets**. Demographic change has taken a rapid and devastating toll in this area, and predictably the BNP vote in Tower Hamlets this year was just 4.7%. The party's other 1990s stronghold in Newham saw a similarly disappointing vote of 4.5%.

London BNP's lowest votes came in heavily ethnic areas such as **Hackney** and **Haringey** (both 2.0%) and prosperous white boroughs such as **Kensington & Chelsea** (2.2%).

Television celebrity Robert Kilroy-Silk boosted UKIP in the **East Midlands** at the 2004 elections, so the BNP may have hoped that his acrimonious departure would weaken UKIP in the region this year and enhance their chances of the BNP's lead candidate, eccentric preacher Rev. Robert West.

Realistically this always looked a tall order, since the East Midlands now elects only five MEPs and the target would be around 12%. The BNP increased its vote from 6.6% to 8.7% but again finished well behind UKIP, whose vote fell from 26.0% to 16.4%.

In **Eastern England** the BNP vote is heavily concentrated in white flight areas of Essex, where the party would have had to poll exceptionally well to make up for the less fertile ground of Suffolk and Norfolk. This region elects seven MEPs, so the BNP slate headed by chief election strategist Eddy Butler would have needed around 10%, more than doubling their 2004 vote and overtaking the Greens. In fact the BNP vote increased by only 1.7% to 6.1% and the resurgent Greens polled 8.8%.

Even in **Thurrock**, one of the region's strongest areas for the BNP, the party finished in fourth place. The dissident UK First group which broke away from UKIP last year polled 2.4%, leaving UKIP with exactly the same 19.6% that they polled five years ago and retaining their two seats in the Eastern region.

Having won their first **South East** council seat earlier this year the BNP hoped to see significant increases in their European vote in the region, which had been one of the party's weakest in 2004. With ten MEPs being elected in the South East the victory target was around 7%, but this always looked unachievable. The BNP vote in the South East increased from 3.0% to 4.4%, but once again UKIP won two seats to the BNP's nil.

The **South West** was similarly a no hope area for the BNP. Though the slate headed by ex-NF Directorate member Jeremy Wotherspoon increased the BNP vote from 3.0% to 3.9% they remained well short of the 10% target. Nationalists in the region were delighted by the defeat of Labour's Glyn Ford, who had been an MEP for twenty-five years but saw his party wiped out in the South West.

In the Labour bastion of **North East England** the BNP has enjoyed some impressive local council votes (though no victories) since the defection of former NF election strategist Ken Booth, but with the region electing only three MEPs it was quite impossible for the party to secure a seat here. The North East BNP vote increased from 6.4% to 8.9%, one of the party's most impressive advances, but roughly half of the required victory target.

Yet again **Scotland** proved a racial nationalist desert, with the BNP polling just under 2.5%, an increase of 0.8% on 2004. (This meant that Scotland was the only region where the BNP lost their deposit - and even here the deposit would presumably have been saved if Nick Griffin had not purged his own former deputy Scott Maclean and other BNP veterans north of the border.) Meanwhile the SNP scored one of their greatest victories, topping the poll with 29.1%, well ahead of Labour.

Labour's decline in **Wales**, where it was beaten by the Conservatives for the first time in living memory, was one of the most striking features of this year's election. The BNP polled surprisingly well in Wales, increasing its European vote from 2.9% to 5.4%, but was overshadowed by UKIP, who snatched the final Welsh seat with 12.8%.

Once again the BNP chose not to contest the European elections in **Northern Ireland**, even though Nick Griffin's Ulster colleague David Kerr had urged him to stand himself in the province as a publicity stunt. The big news here was the victory of Sinn Fein, who topped the poll with 26%, and the decline of Ian Paisley's DUP, whose candidate scraped in third after topping the poll ever since the first European election in 1979. Former DUP

MEP Jim Allister, who had split from Paisley in 2007 over the "St Andrews Agreement" with Sinn Fein, polled an impressive 13.6% for his new party, Traditional Unionist Voice. The future of the post-Paisley DUP remains uncertain.

As the dust settles from the election of Griffin and Brons, nationalists will regain a sense of perspective. For more than ten years Griffin has been predicting the collapse of UKIP and a consequent European breakthrough for the BNP. Given the crisis of the establishment parties, the BNP leadership was confident that they would emerge as the main alternative to Lib/Lab/Con: in Griffin's Sky News interview he was certain that the party would gain "more than one or two" European seats, and predictions during the campaign ranged between seven and twelve seats.

In fact the BNP only just managed to win two seats and is clearly not the fourth party (even in England) but the sixth, while UKIP won thirteen seats and with 16.5% was the second largest party. Only a month ago the media were hyping the BNP at UKIP's expense, and most journalists only changed their tune when it became obvious from opinion polls that UKIP rather than the BNP would be the main beneficiaries of the collapse of confidence in Britain's political establishment.

Griffin's election will postpone some of the BNP's financial problems, which would have pushed the party into bankruptcy had he not gained access to the European gravy train, but he can no longer get away with his customary evasions by claiming the need for "tactical" pragmatism. For much of the past decade Griffin has assured doubters:

**"There's a difference between selling out your ideas and selling your ideas. Now the British National Party isn't about selling out its ideas, which are your ideas too, but we are determined now to sell them. What that means basically is to use these saleable words, as I say: Freedom, Security, Identity, Democracy. Nobody can criticise them. Nobody can come at you and attack you on those ideas. They are saleable."**

Griffin can now claim to have successfully sold these ideas and obtained a platform in the European Parliament, but he must now demonstrate what lies behind the bland sloganising. There are a very limited number of policy areas which can be affected by MEPs, and we cannot fairly demand that Griffin and Brons make a difference to (for example) the housing crisis affecting white Britons or the epidemic of crime on the streets of British cities. But the new BNP representatives on the European stage will be able to speak out clearly and put the "saleable" ideas into practice in some crucial areas.

What is **Freedom** unless Europeans are free to research and publish their findings about key episodes in their own history? Numerous Europeans are now in prison or awaiting trial for expressing doubts about the alleged "Holocaust" of European Jews during the 1940s. Foremost among them is Ernst Zündel, who funded Nick Griffin's defence campaign when the future MEP was on trial on "racial hatred" charges in 1998. Mr Zündel is now serving a five year prison sentence in Germany for daring to publish his views on 1940s history. Nick Griffin should (for once) repay his moral and financial debt by speaking out in the European Parliament against the oppressive laws which have been used to incarcerate Zündel and many others.

What is **Security** when British troops are deployed on the other side of the world in wars that have no connection to Britain's national interest, and Europe continues to support aggressive Zionist policies which are certain to provoke future wars? Griffin should join those urging the European Parliament to suspend the EU-Israel Association Agreement, which gives the bandit state of Israel privileged trading status.

What is **Identity** when the European Parliament adopts resolutions condemning "racism and xenophobia" which implicitly prohibit the defence of European identity? Griffin must force the European Parliament to clarify the amorphous notion of "xenophobia" and stake out clearly defensible territory for those who value our heritage.

What is **Democracy** when key policy areas (especially in foreign policy) are common ground between the parties and dissent is demonised? Griffin must display the courage he has so far lacked and defend the rights of European politicians and academics to base free debate on free source-critical research, allowing voters to make an informed choice.

The time for vacuous fudging has passed. Devious strategic manoeuvring is no longer defensible. Nick Griffin and Andrew Brons should use their European platform to speak out for the real Britain and the true European tradition.

**Peter Rushton, Manchester, England**



## Andrew Brons

The first ever BNP Member of the European Parliament celebrated his 62nd birthday the day before polling day. Andrew Brons joined Colin Jordan's National Socialist Movement in 1964, at a point when the NSM was just beginning to decline following the split between Jordan and John Tyndall.

He joined John Bean's British National Party (out of which the NSM had been created) in time for the 1966 general election and then became a founder member of the National Front when the BNP merged with the League of Empire Loyalists and other groups to form the NF in 1967.

At the 1974 general elections Brons stood for the NF in his local constituency of Harrogate, polling 2.3% on each occasion, then secured one of the NF's best parliamentary results by achieving third place at the 1977 Stechford by-election with 12.4%, just a fraction short of the threshold then required to save a deposit. Like many of his NF colleagues he suffered disappointment at the 1979 election, obtaining just 1.3% in Bradford North, and was then plunged into the party's factional strife.

Brons stood as John Tyndall's running-mate in the 1979 NF leadership election, becoming vice-chairman. He then surprised many observers by siding with Martin Webster in the 1980 split which led to Tyndall's departure and ultimately the creation of the BNP. In February 1980, aged 32, he became National Front chairman and told the *Times* that the 1980s would present "very big opportunities for the NF".

Sadly this proved wide of the mark. At the 1983 election Brons polled just 1.1% against Labour's deputy leader Denis Healey in Leeds East. As Nick Griffin and others fought over the remnants of the NF, Brons retreated to the margins and stepped down from what had become a figurehead position of chairman in 1984, soon after being convicted and fined for "racially abusing" a policeman.

Continuing as a member of the NF directorate, Brons tried to steer the party away from civil war and sided with the pragmatic "Flag group" faction against the extremist "political soldier" group headed by Nick Griffin. After Griffin won control of the NF in 1986 he expelled Brons from the party.

Unlike Griffin, Brons has been able to retain cross-factional respect. In 1986 he tried to unite the NF Flag faction and John Tyndall's BNP against the Griffinites, and following the failure of this initiative spent two decades out of the political limelight.



## The Bigger Picture - Europe's Nationalists

Racial nationalist and civic nationalist parties enjoyed mixed success across Europe. The only European countries to have regional constituencies are the UK, France, Italy, Ireland and Poland. All the others have a single national constituency and proportional party list systems, except for Belgium which is split into French speaking, Flemish speaking and German speaking blocs. This means that in larger countries such as Spain a European seat can be won with as little as 2% of the vote, although most countries have some sort of threshold to prevent tiny parties gaining representation.

With Europe's economy in meltdown 2009 seemed an ideal year for nationalist parties across the continent to mount a radical challenge to the system, but the results of the June elections present a more complicated picture. BNP strategists were keen to work out how a European Parliamentary group of nationalist parties could be pieced together, but it is difficult to see how the figures could add up and Nick Griffin seems now to have accepted that his plan for a Euro-nationalist group will fail.

A cross-party parliamentary group has numerous obvious advantages, bringing additional funds and influence. Some parties, such as Socialists and Greens, fit naturally into such continental alliances, while for others (notably the British Conservative Party) it proves more difficult to find natural allies. The creation of a group in the expanded European Parliament requires 25 MEPs from seven different member states, but the problem is that the parties lazily labelled "far right" by the establishment media fall into at least three different categories.

Andrew Brons and Nick Griffin were looking for allies among the Parliament's most radical nationalist groups, some of which are openly racial nationalist, while others might not even dispute the characterisation "national socialist". Unfortunately for the BNP, the party's most obvious allies all lost support this year.

In France the National Front (FN), led by Jean-Marie Le Pen, continued its recent decline, losing four of the seven seats which the party won in 2004 and polling 6.3% nationwide compared to 9.8% five years ago. The big winners in France, as in several other countries, were the Greens, whose vote more than doubled to 16.3%, gaining eight seats for a total of fourteen MEPs in the new Parliament. The FN was also overtaken by the new ultra-left alliance (based around the old Communist Party) the Left Front, which polled 6.5% and took five seats.

Even in Jean-Marie Le Pen's South East region the party's vote fell from 12.2% to 8.5%. Realising that she was set to lose her Paris seat, Le Pen's daughter Marine moved to the North West (the FN's strongest region) where she was virtually guaranteed a seat, though even here FN support fell from 12.9% to 10.2%.

Rival nationalist parties formed in several regions (as a result of the bitter splits precipitated by Marine Le Pen's approach) all failed to win seats. Former MEPs Carl Lang and Jean-Claude Martinez polled 1.5% (in the North West) and 0.9% (in the South West) respectively, while the Anti-Zionist List formed just in time for the election by comedian Dieudonné and former FN official Alain Soral polled 1.3% compared to the FN's 4.4% (in the Ile de France region, which includes Paris). So the once mighty FN is now reduced to three MEPs: Jean-Marie Le Pen (now 81), Marine Le Pen and Bruno Gollnisch.

Across the border in Belgium politics is divided between the French and Flemish-speaking sections of the population. Among the French-speaking Walloons the National Front polled 3.6%, which as expected was well below the threshold required to gain a seat. Flemish nationalism has been far more successful, at least since the early 1990s. The Flemish Interest party (VB), previously known as the Flemish Bloc until banned by the Belgian

## Nick Griffin

Son of a Conservative councillor and leading Freemason, Nick Griffin attended his first National Front meeting at the age of 15 and soon defected to the party from the Young Conservatives. Having set up an NF student organisation while a Cambridge undergraduate, he joined the NF Directorate in 1980, where he was seen as a close ally of Martin Webster, the party's national organiser. It was later revealed that he had a homosexual affair with Webster, but he turned against his former mentor after the 1983 general election. Allied with fugitive Italians accused of involvement in a terrorist bombing, Griffin was one of the founders of *Nationalism Today*, a journal which promoted a radical faction of so-called "third positionists", influenced by continental fascist theorists Julius Evola and Corneliu Codreanu, leader of the paramilitary Romanian Iron Guard.

In the mid-1980s Griffin became *de facto* leader of the NF's 'political soldier' faction, accusing then NF chairman Martin Wingfield of being too moderate in refusing to break the law and attack police officers on the streets of Britain and Ulster. In 1986 he travelled to Libya with his political soldier allies to seek funding from Col. Gadhafi, and returned with bulk copies of the Libyan leader's political bible, the *Green Book*, which Griffin proceeded to promote at NF meetings.

Later that year he fought a bitter battle for control of the NF. Denouncing all rivals (including Brons) as state agents or embezzlers, Griffin helped destroy the NF's credibility before being forced out of the party by a financial scandal. In the mid-1990s he was rescued from political obscurity by John Tyndall, who brought him into the BNP. After building up a reputation as leader of the BNP's most hardline faction, Griffin made a tactical deal with the party's moderates to plot a leadership takeover in 1999.



Election success is no protection against Europe's 'democratic' rulers. Gábor Vona, leader of Hungary's Jobbik party which won 14.8% and three MEPs, was brutally attacked by police in Budapest a few weeks later.





**Euro election winners and losers (left to right):** 'Gigi' Becali, owner of Steaua Bucharest and new MEP for the Greater Romania Party; Georgios Karatzafis, Greek journalist and leader of LAOS, who now has two MEPs; Krisztina Morvai, one of three new Jobbik MEPs from Hungary; Franz Obermayr, the Austrian Freedom Party's second MEP; Umberto Bossi leads a delegation of nine Northern League MEPs from Italy; Irish tycoon Declan Ganley's *Libertas* movement sank almost without trace; Louis Aliot, who lost the Front National's seat in South West France; Liane Hesselbarth's DVU slate was another German nationalist failure; Marie Rose Morel, Flemish beauty queen and cancer survivor, who missed out on a third VB seat; Luca Romagnoli, one of two radical Italian nationalists who lost their seats this year

courts, polled 15.8% this year and held on to two of its three MEPs, but suffered significant losses to the rival "Dedecker List", headed by Jean-Marie Dedecker, a defector from the Flemish conservative party VLD. Dedecker polled 7.4% and gained one seat.

The third obvious ally for the BNP in Europe is the **Austrian Freedom Party** (FPÖ). As many readers will know the FPÖ was hoping to win back some of the ground lost five years ago, and it succeeded in doubling both its vote and its total of MEPs. The FPÖ took 12.8% and two seats, while the breakaway BZÖ founded by the late Jörg Haider won 4.6%, narrowly missing the 5% threshold to gain an MEP.

Taking the British, French, Belgians (or rather Flemish) and Austrians together as the nucleus of a pan-nationalist parliamentary group, there was therefore a net loss of two seats, leaving the potential group heavily dependent on Eastern Europeans if it was to get anywhere near the 25 MEPs required.

**Hungary** provided the best news for radical racial nationalists with the election of three MEPs from the Movement for a Better Hungary (Jobbik). Jobbik, which has a paramilitary wing called the Hungarian Guard, polled 14.8% in the first European election the party has ever contested. Its members have been widely accused of anti-semitism. One of Jobbik's new MEPs is human rights lawyer Krisztina Morvai, who was forced out of a United Nations position in 2006 by Israeli pressure, despite being married to Jewish television presenter György Baló.

With Jobbik on board a cross-party nationalist group would be up to twelve seats, still less than half the 25 required. Another two could come from **Bulgaria's** National Union Attack (NSA) which took 12.0% in its first ever European election, a gain of 3% since Bulgaria's general election in 2005.

Other potential Eastern European allies might include the Slovak National Party, which took 5.6% and one of **Slovakia's** thirteen seats, and the Greater Romania Party, which polled 8.7% and gained three of **Romania's** 33 seats. In **Greece** the two MEPs of the Popular Orthodox Rally (LAOS) led by controversial journalist Georgios Karatzafis might seem another natural ally. LAOS increased its support from 4.1% to 7.1% and doubled its tally of MEPs.

The problem is that nationalism inevitably reflects competing national interests, and traditional 20th century rivalries end up counting for more than the factors which should unite us as Europeans. This makes it very difficult for Slovaks and Romanians to agree with Hungarians, since there are vocal Hungarian minorities in the Transylvanian region of Romania and in parts of eastern Slovakia. Moreover most Slav nations are likely to be hostile to Greek nationalists, due to traditional disputes over the status of Macedonia.

Adding to the complications, the Greater Romania Party has a history of poor relations with Western European nationalists. Rather like Nick Griffin, the party's leader Corneliu Tudor spent many years as a prolific anti-semitic propagandist, only to declare himself a "philo-semite" and pay homage to the memory of Auschwitz victims in 2003. In 2007 Tudor and his colleagues helped create the European Parliament's first ever cross-party nationalist group - Identity, Tradition, Sovereignty - but then sabotaged the group a few months later by withdrawing after a row with the Italian MEP Alessandra Mussolini. Whatever Tudor's intentions this time, he is unlikely to be trusted by potential colleagues, especially since the other Greater Romania MEP elected this year "Gigi" Becali is the controversial millionaire owner of Steaua Bucharest, who faces serious criminal charges and will not be allowed to leave Romania to take up his seat.

With Tudor's party probably beyond the pale, a nationalist bloc would certainly need the backing of **Italy's** Northern League (LN), which was one of the big winners in this year's election, polling 10.2% and winning nine seats, up five since 2004. The LN's leader Umberto Bossi, who founded the party by merging his Lombard League with other separatist movements across northern Italy, is unlikely to be interested in a deal with relatively marginal figures such as Nick Griffin, or with parties in decline such as the FN. The biggest obstacle might be disputes with the Austrian FPÖ over the Tyrol, which has bedevilled relations between Italy and Austria since the collapse of the Hapsburg empire ninety years ago.

Two far more radical Italian MEPs Luca Romagnoli and Roberto Fiore both lost their seats in this year's election, partly because of changes in the Italian political system exacerbated by their failure to reach any agreement on cooperation between rival parties.

The Northern League will stay with the more "moderate" anti-federalists, but the political borderline between nationalism and Euroscepticism in the European Parliament has been further confused by the British Conservatives breaking away from their former federalist allies in the Christian Democratic camp. The groups to the right of mainstream European conservatism therefore look as follows:

**European Conservatives and Reformists:** 55 MEPs from eight countries, including David Cameron's Conservative Party as well as a single MEP from Latvia's Fatherland and Freedom Party (LNNK), which celebrates the role of the Waffen SS in fighting for Latvia's independence against Stalin's Red Army;

**Europe of Freedom and Democracy:** 30 MEPs from eight countries, including UKIP, the Northern League, the French eurosceptic Philippe de Villiers (once allied to James Goldsmith and now part of Declan Ganley's *Libertas*), the left-wing eurosceptic party from Finland known as the True Finns, the Greek LAOS, the Slovak National Party, the anti-immigrant Danish People's Party.

The much publicised Dutch anti-Muslim propagandist Geert Wilders was another big winner at this year's election. His group 'Party for Freedom' polled 17% in the **Netherlands** and took four seats, but the ultra-Zionist Wilders will not contemplate any deal with the BNP. Nor will he apparently be able to deal with the main eurosceptic groups, since he is too radical for Cameron's group and his links with UKIP have not helped him strike a deal with their group, which includes a smaller and more moderate Dutch party the SGP.

As things stand now there seem to be thirty MEPs who are not yet part of any group, but beyond these four Dutch Islamophobes only seventeen are nationalists, and even they would not be able to cooperate: Griffin and Brons from the UK; Le Pen's reduced group of three; the two VB MEPs from Flanders; the three Greater Romania MEPs; two from Austria's FPÖ; three from Hungary's Jobbik; two from Bulgaria's Ataka.

Despite the media hype racial nationalists in most European countries remain a long way from gaining parliamentary seats. In **Germany** the NPD and DVU had united in May to promote the singer-songwriter Frank Rennicke as a candidate for the German presidency, and the NPD did not field candidates in the European election. The DVU list polled just 0.4% while the Republicans (once headed by Waffen SS veteran Franz Schönhuber but now presenting themselves as moderate nationalists) polled 1.3% across Germany - a drop of 0.6%.

In local and state elections held the same day the NPD polled well in many areas, trebling their representation with 73 seats in Saxony and 21 seats in Thuringia. The NPD also won its first ever seat in the ancient city parliament of Trier, birthplace of Karl Marx. Germany's general election in September will see the ruling CDU/CSU coalition under pressure, and unorthodox views will be represented not only by the NPD, DVU and Republicans but by the new "Pirate Party", which campaigns for the freedom of internet users and includes a prominent defender of the rights of Holocaust revisionists.

Radical nationalist ideas are alive across Europe - not always in the most obvious places. As some traditional nationalist leaders - from minor figures such as Nick Griffin to major league statesmen like Gianfranco Fini - retreat into reactionary populism, the torch has been passed to a new generation.

**Peter Rushton, Manchester, England**



# First BNP County Councillors but no breakthrough this time

While most media attention was on the European Parliamentary elections - with the BNP at first over hyped, then overshadowed by UKIP, before finally grabbing the headlines with their two nailbiting victories - the simultaneous county council elections were never likely to produce many BNP gains.

Most of the strongest areas for nationalists are either in the metropolitan conurbations surrounding England's major cities, whose county councils were abolished in the early 1980s, or in other urban areas defined as "unitary" councils such as Blackburn and Stoke-on-Trent, which again do not have county councillors. Had the predictions of a real BNP breakthrough come true this year, the party might have expected around fifteen county councillors nationwide, but in the end party leaders were probably happy with their three gains.

One area where at least one victory always seemed likely was the former BNP stronghold of **Burnley**, even though the local party has declined considerably since its early 2000s peak. Widely respected local councillor Sharon Wilkinson became the BNP's sole representative on **Lancashire** County Council, winning the Padiham & Burnley West division with 30.7%, a considerable advance on her 21.8% in 2005, even though the BNP's vote across Burnley declined.

Like the BNP's two new MEPs, Cllr Wilkinson benefited from the very low turnout at this year's elections, winning her seat with 1,155 votes after only managing third place with 1,363 votes at the previous county election.

Elsewhere in Burnley Cllr Wilkinson's husband John Cave was the only BNP runner-up with 21.2% in Burnley South West, while former branch organiser David Shapcott was bottom of the poll in Burnley Central West with 18.4%. In a simultaneous borough by-election for the Rosegrove with Lowerhouse ward, where the BNP finished in a dead heat with Labour two years ago, John Cave finished a distant second with 25.6%, down from 31.0% last year and 30.7% in 2007.

Four years ago the BNP polled 5,698 votes across Burnley, this year they managed 4,641 despite Nick Griffin's parallel (and high profile) campaign in the North West region.

The only realistic Lancashire BNP targets outside Burnley in this year's county elections were in nearby **Pendle**, where the party has two borough councillors. Yet in the much larger county divisions the party couldn't even manage a runner-up spot: even Brian Parker in the main target division Pendle Central finished third, though his 23.8% was 10% up on 2005. The conviction of the previous BNP candidate for Pendle West, Robert Cottage, who was jailed in 2007 for stockpiling explosives in preparation for a racial war, doesn't seem to have damaged the party locally - this year the party's vote in Pendle West increased from 8.0% to 11.8%, though still bottom of the poll. In five of the six Pendle divisions the BNP's percentage poll increased from 2005.

**Rossendale** BNP is one of the BNP's strongest branches in Lancashire, but even here the county elections proved too high a hurdle, with each of the party's candidates finishing fourth out of five. Branch organiser Kevin Bryan took 13.6% in Rossendale East, while Michael Crossley won 16.3% in Whitworth.

While most of Lancashire was devoid of BNP candidates, the two council areas close to the home of veteran activist Roy Goodwin predictably managed half a dozen hopefuls. Frederick Booth in St Anne's South, **Fylde**, was bottom of the poll with 4.4%, while Barry Carr was the best of a bunch of five candidates in **Wyre**, taking 10.9% in Fleetwood West.

The BNP's **Cumbria** branch - where the party's growth was the essential ingredient in Nick Griffin's success - failed to win any council seats, perhaps having spread its undeniably strong activist base too thinly across 41 divisions. Tina Wingfield was one of four runners-up across the region, polling 21.9% in Maryport East, while regional organiser Clive Jefferson was another with 27.2% in Cleator Moor North. Simon Nicholson achieved the highest BNP poll in the North West with 30.9% in Kells and Sandwith, while Craig Burns took 24.9% in Mirehouse.

With the European victory of Andrew Brons entirely the product of BNP growth and Labour collapse in the old coal and steel areas of South Yorkshire, where there were no local elections this year, the party's Yorkshire region found little electoral potential to be mined in the largely rural and Conservative divisions of the old North Riding, now **North Yorkshire** County Council. Five candidates in **Selby** were the regional highlight, but even here all but one finished bottom of the poll, the exception being Sam Clayton in the famous brewing town of Tadcaster, who polled 9.7% but managed to finish third out of four. The BNP's first MEP also performed a more humble task as candidate for Skipton West, where he finished fourth of four candidates with 10.3%.

East Midlands BNP has been one of the best organised regions in the party for several years now, so it was no surprise to see the election of the region's first BNP county councillor. Graham Partner won **Leicestershire's** Coalville division with just 27.7% of the poll in a close three way fight with the Conservatives and Labour. Cllr Partner was assisted by a strong Independent candidate who took 15.8%. Labour lost all five of its seats in the NW Leicestershire part of the county.

There were eight BNP runners-up in other Leicestershire divisions: Catherine Duffy and John Hurst in Syston Fosse and Syston Ridgeway; Robert Crane in Groby & Ratby; James North in Asfordby; Keith Addison in Melton South; Ivan Hammonds in Ibstock & Appleby; and Ian Meller in Whitwick, whose 26.1% was the second best BNP vote in the county.

Seven BNP candidates in **Derbyshire** polled over 20%, including Lewis Allsebrook in the target division of Heanor Central, whose 29.8% left him 171 votes behind Labour; and Sterling Brown who won 27.3% in another Labour stronghold Shirebrook & Pleasley. One Derbyshire BNP

campaign in Kirk Hallam had to be suspended when the Conservative candidate collapsed and died while leafletting. This delayed election was held in July (see Movement News page 23.)

Local protests against immigrant labour have boosted the BNP's chances in **Lincolnshire**, which had not until recently been seen as a particularly strong county for nationalism. There were even optimistic rumours that the party might win a seat here this year, but these proved wide of the mark. Even in the Boston North West division, which includes a borough ward won by the BNP in a by-election earlier this year, Colin Westcott finished second with 374 votes (20.6%). European candidate and former councillor Rev. Robert West finished third in Spalding East & Moulton with 20.5%. A borough by-election in the Measham ward of NW **Leicestershire** saw Wayne McDermott finish a disappointing third with 384 votes (23.9%).

Another newish county for the BNP - **Northamptonshire** - produced just one runner-up, David Jones with 18.3% in Daventry West, but a trio of votes around 15% in the former steel town of Corby.

**Nottinghamshire** was one of the four counties where Labour lost control of the council this year (the others being Leicestershire, Derbyshire and Lancashire). The BNP's fifteen candidates across the county found the Conservatives reaping most of the benefit from Labour's collapse, though Michael Clarke managed 22.6% to finish runner-up in Kirkby-in-Ashfield North. David Brown was another BNP runner-up with 19.7% in Beauvale. This was one of only two Nottinghamshire divisions contested in 2005 when the party was beginning its advance in the region. Sadie Graham took 9.3% in Beauvale that year, and the following year won a borough council seat in the area. Underlining the vicissitudes of politics, Ms Graham has just forfeited her council seat after splitting from the BNP at the end of 2007.

In Carlton West - the only other Nottinghamshire ward contested in 2005 - the BNP poll increased from 5.5% to 9.5%.

With most of the West Midlands target areas having no local elections this year, the region's hopes were centred on what has become a perennial target area - **Nuneaton & Bedworth**, which forms part of **Warwickshire**



Sharon Wilkinson (centre) and Burnley activists celebrate her election as Lancashire's first ever BNP county councillor



County Council with eleven divisions, all contested by the BNP this year. Three candidates finished runners-up, including the ultra-Griffinite organiser Alwyn Deacon with 21.0% in Bede; Jason Holmes with 30.9% in Nuneaton Camp Hill; and Wendy Hart with 21.5% in Nuneaton Galley Common. An unusual election in Arbury & Stockingford, where the BNP's Martyn Findlay polled strongly as a single candidate for two vacancies, had to be repeated in July as a by-election after one of the Conservative winners was disqualified (see *Movement News*).

**Staffordshire** County Council excludes the BNP stronghold of Stoke-on-Trent (which is a unitary authority) but the party might have hoped that the virus of nationalism would spread to neighbouring areas. This proved not to be the case - no BNP candidates in the county finished higher than third. Only three polled over 15%: William Vaughan with 15.8% in Cannock Town Centre; Alan Hewitt with 16.3% in Burton Tower; and Danny Kay with 15.1% in Burton Town. Meanwhile UKIP (which like the BNP had no county councillors at all before this year's elections) won four Staffordshire seats.

In the *H&D* editor's old **Worcestershire** haunts the BNP fielded seventeen candidates, again finishing no higher than third. Former councillor David Enderby polled 18.8% in Arrow Valley East. Lee and Donna Hancock (the couple who were to be purged from the party ranks within weeks of the elections after refusing Nick Griffin's order to use a stolen UKIP membership list) won 16% and 14% in Evesham NW and Gorsehill & Warndon.

Regular readers will not be surprised that Eddy Butler's Eastern region proved the most efficient at generating BNP candidates. One of them became the party's first ever county councillor: Deirdre Gates in the South Oxhey division of **Hertfordshire**, who was elected with 29.2%. The party's star Jewish councillor Pat Richardson failed to take the main target seat of Waltham Abbey on **Essex** County Council, polling 21% in second place. Other Essex highlights included 22.1% for BNP veteran Dave King in Laindon Park & Fryerns; 16.6% for Loraine Henry in Clacton North; 16.7% for Sandra Matthews in Rochford West; and 16.7% for Laurence Morgan in Canvey Island East.

There was relatively little change in the only two Essex seats fought four years ago: the BNP vote increased from 9.9% to 10.6% in Loughton Central and from 8.3% to 12.2% in Chigwell & Loughton Broadway.

Solid results were again achieved in the **Broxbourne** area of Hertfordshire, where a seat was won at district level as long ago as 2003, but even the strongest vote of 21.3% in Flamstead End & Turnford was a long way from gaining the seat. As in most of the country, the extra challenge of the larger county divisions proved too high a hurdle for almost all BNP candidates.

While UKIP gained a seat in **Suffolk** the BNP fielded only three candidates, who polled between 7.3% and 13.6%. In **Norfolk** David Fleming's 20.8% in King's Lynn North & Central stood out, with the party's other six candidates managing between 6.6% and 13.5%. Meanwhile three BNP candidates entered multi-vacancy contests for the new **Central Bedfordshire** unitary authority. Steven Bridgeman polled 18% in Houghton Regis.

As in past years the South East proved less favourable territory than Eastern England. Recent economic disasters and repeated stories of mass discontent over migrant workers still do not seem to have turned the people of the region towards anything more radical than Monday Club Toryism (now reborn in the form of UKIP). Graeme Sergeant polled 14.2% for the BNP in the Sheerness division of **Kent** and his colleague Colin McCarthy Stewart took 13.3% in Sheppey, but most of the eight Kent BNP candidates polled under 10%. Matters were predictably worse in **Surrey**, where all seven candidates polled under 10%; **Hampshire**, whose three candidates achieved between 4% and 6.4%; **West Sussex**, where twenty BNP candidates polled between 3.5% and 13.1%; **Buckinghamshire**, whose four BNP candidates scored between 2.9% and 5.4%; and **East Sussex**, where all of the BNP candidates were bottom of the poll with votes ranging between 5% and 13.1%.



Graham Partner (left) in Coalville, Leicestershire, was one of three BNP county councillors elected this year; to put this into perspective the tiny Cornish nationalist party Mebyon Kernow also won three county council seats, including Dick Cole (right)

More than a decade ago Nick Griffin staked his reputation on a prediction that South West England would be the first area to see a BNP breakthrough. It still hasn't happened, and this year the South West remained the region where the party is furthest away from winning seats, but there can be no doubt that nationalism's appeal has increased enormously even in such relative backwaters. The region's only multiracial city - **Bristol**, where unitary elections took place this year - clearly has the most electoral potential for nationalists, and Michael Carey scored an impressive third place in the St George East ward with 17.4%.

Six BNP candidates in **Somerset** polled between 4.4% and 13.6%; all but one of the twelve **Wiltshire** candidates polled under 10%; nine **Devon** County Council candidates polled mostly under 5%; and the only faintly significant result for the party in **Cornwall** was James Fitton's 10.5% in Newquay Treloggan. Solitary candidates in **Dorset**, **Gloucestershire** and a **Salisbury** City Council by-election polled between 5% and 7%.

Regular readers will know that the BNP has almost always trounced UKIP candidates on the rare occasions when the two parties have opposed each other in local by-elections. Very often UKIP seems to have run only paper campaigns at local level. Yet this year the pattern was very different.

Like the BNP, UKIP had never previously held a county council seat but this year gained seven. In addition to the four **Staffordshire** seats mentioned earlier, there are now UKIP county councillors in **Norfolk**, **Nottinghamshire** and **Suffolk**.

In **Essex** there were numerous divisions where the BNP was up against either UKIP or the English Democrats. The BNP won only one of their nineteen contests with UKIP and only two of their eight contests with the English Democrats.

By far the highest profile English Democrat campaign was the mayoral contest in **Doncaster**, where ED candidate Philip Davies not only defeated the BNP but won the mayoralty - by far the best result in his party's history.

The National Front fought just one seat, Maidstone South in **Kent**, where Gary Butler polled 5.4% and finished bottom of the poll. Tim Knowles in the Greater Heanor division of **Derbyshire** was also bottom of the poll with 3.6%. In the **North Tyneside** mayoral election Nigel Batten polled 1.9%, while veteran Derek Godfrey polled 423 votes in a three-vacancy election for the Dunstable Downs ward on the new **Central Bedfordshire** council.

The best non-BNP nationalist vote (by far) was won by the England First Party in **Lancashire**. *H&D*'s editor Mark Cotterill polled 599 votes (22.3%) in Preston East ward, easily beating the Lib-Dem and coming not far behind the Tory candidate.

The overall message of the European and County Council elections poses some awkward strategic questions for the BNP as its leadership tries to live up to the inflated expectations generated by Nick Griffin's promises and media hype over the Griffin and Brons victories.

A few years ago the BNP strategy was built around target wards, yet it now seems that (with a very few exceptions) the BNP gets beaten in its target areas. On the positive side, there is no doubt that formerly barren areas now have a level of latent support which can more or less guarantee a base vote of between 5% and 10% to nationalist candidates, even if they run a paper campaign, and regardless of whether they come from the BNP, the NF or the EFP.

The problem is that (apart from the European election) our electoral system only rewards those parties which can focus much higher levels of support in particular council wards, divisions and parliamentary constituencies.

Very few BNP branches are able to do this - partly because those which do get a foot in the electoral door find that they get little or no support (and are often undermined) by an over-centralised, corrupt and cliquish BNP leadership. Despite the favourable headlines of June 2009 one prediction can be made with confidence: Nick Griffin's BNP will fail to exploit its electoral opportunities and despite brave and decent local candidates flying the flag and obtaining respectable votes, the highest profile contests when the party is within sight of victory will see nationalists outgunned and outmanoeuvred by wiler opponents.

Without a better class of leadership the BNP will fail, even at its hour of destiny.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



# Letters From Readers



Sir - Ronald Rickcord's reminiscences in *Heritage and Destiny* issue 36 make for some interesting reading but I would like to suggest another angle on the cod wars to Rickcord's strongly nationalistic one. Iceland's decision to protect its fishing industry originated in the surely legitimate concern to protect its one major industry of the time (and given her plight today, Icelanders must be wishing that Iceland still had the thriving fishing industry she once had) and to conserve cod stocks. British trawlers had been depleting cod stocks for years and improved technology was accelerating the process. Adding insult to injury, Britain laughably claimed that there was no evidence that declining stocks were due to over-fishing. The Icelanders had already witnessed the collapse of their herring industry and did not want to see cod stocks collapse in the same way.

True, the Icelandic decision to create a 200 mile limit preempted the United Nations and international law but Iceland was (surely justifiably) frustrated by repeated deferments of a decision and was fighting for both national survival and ecological common sense. The paradox, not to say hypocrisy of Britain's position on Iceland is revealed by Mr Rickcord himself when he writes: "Over the years, successive (British) governments had allowed foreign fishermen to overfish our waters, so that many species became endangered," and tells us how sensible Iceland was not to join the EEC because it wanted to defend its stocks. Quite so. Shouldn't that have made Iceland a friend of Britain, not an enemy?

The cod wars tell the story of a missed opportunity. Instead of going along with the inevitable sneers and jeers at foreigners for which the British popular press is so famous, the National Front should have bucked the trend and declared its wholehearted support for Iceland, calling on immediate negotiations to be opened with the Nordic League for a North European fishing bloc, in the meantime pledging to honour Iceland's limits and offering the Royal Navy to help Iceland ward off intruders.

A Nordic fishing alliance in conjunction with EFTA could have seen the emergence of an alternative economic and political bloc in Europe to that created by the first signatory parties to the Treaty of Rome, but British nationalists were too filled with wildly wishful hopes of creating a resuscitated all white British Empire to seize the more modest but realistic chances of a North European alliance, one that was just waiting for British leadership to become reality. But what do I know, maybe I'm just not nationalist enough to understand these things?

Yours sincerely,

**Michael Walker, Köln, Germany**



Sir - If people are serious about putting an end to the establishment's nepotism, then a law brought in that states that anyone standing for election has to be local to that area - that would be a start. Instead of a political class, finding a flock of likeminded political clones (clowns) and parachuting them into safe seats all over the country.

You know there could be an even bigger scandal than that of the theft through expenses claims. Just how many of them were playing the property market, with the electorate as the silent, non-profit making partner (mug). The same market, which has been allowed to inflate to dangerous proportions in the past ten years. Just imagine, mass immigration might have as much to do with profit as political gain.

Yours sincerely,

**Paul Swindell, Oldham, Lancashire**



Sir - I enjoyed reading Issue 36 *H&D* particularly your coverage of EU Election issues which at the time of writing (April 09) the MSM are not covering at all! In Ronald Rickcord's excellent article he mentions *The Castle of Lies* by Christopher Booker and Richard North. If anyone wants this the ISBN is 9 780715626931. The book was originally published in 1996. If anyone wants a much more up-to-date publication try instead *The Great Deception* also by Booker and North. The ISBN is 9 780826480149. That ISBN is for the latest edition (updated Dec 2005) paperback version which runs to over 600 pages including excellent indexing and bibliography.

Both I and Jim Lewthwaite keep a copy of *The Great Deception* to hand for reference about the threat from the EU.

Yours,

**Ivan Winters, Bradford, Yorkshire**



Sir - Peter Rushton describes Mussolini as "Italy's wartime leader". Well, for just a fraction more than half the war, starting with the fall of France, when he judged that he was jumping in (tho' very ineffectually, and I remember seeing these three-engined planes lumbering over the playing fields of my Surrey prep school in the early autumn of 1941) at just the moment to share in the spoils without any real risk - big miscalculation, *Duce*. But my real point is that he would be better and more fairly remembered as Italy's peacetime leader for almost all the 20's and all the 30's - quite a chunk of time for any politician.

Reverting briefly if I may to my previous puzzlement about Sheppard and Whittle's "funding issues", could it just possibly be that in the USA no defendant in a criminal case is allowed to receive financial help from people not parties to their case? The mind tugs at its hinges! Doubtless you can briefly spell out for me exactly what is *verboten*?

Best Wishes,

**Tony Young, Wanstead, London**





# Why I Am a National Socialist . . . and Why You Should Be, Too

**D**emocracy, the harm it has done and the harm it is doing to Britain, has made me a National Socialist, bringing me to see in that system which it has opposed and defamed so frantically, which rejuvenated Germany 30 years ago, the only means from saving Britain from ruination today.

In the 1930s, when I was a boy at school, our country was the head of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen, containing within its bounds almost every material resource it required, and virtually capable of self-sufficiency. Her natural ally was her great brother-nation of Germany. Together they would have been invincible: no power, Communist or Coloured, could have jeopardized them. United in peace, Britain applying herself to the betterment of her people, could have achieved a fabulous prosperity, alongside the reborn Germany, with its massive social and economic achievements.

Instead our democratic politicians, responsive to Jewish pressure, fulminated against Germany, and sent us to war against her in 1939 for no adequate British reason whatsoever in the greatest act of folly in our history, and for six years British lives and resources were thrown away on a colossal scale in democracy's mad war. This, the politicians pretended, was necessary to preserve our freedom and our heritage. Since then our freedom in the full sense, our heritage, the true interests of our nation have been monstrously betrayed by these politicians of democracy.

As a direct result of the war, in which democratic Britain allied herself to the Soviet Union against anti-Communist Germany, Communism took over Eastern Europe and became the menace it is today to Britain and the rest of Western Europe.

Our Empire, the monumental creation of our forefathers for our power and prosperity, has been given up piece by piece, and as the final act of degradation, we have today the spectacle of our present

misrulers striving to force our White kinsfolk in Rhodesia to submit to Black domination. Britain has relinquished her headship of empire and her national sovereignty for membership of and subordination to the cosmopolitan United Nations Organisation, dominated by the Afro-Asian element, and devoted to the concepts of racial equality and racial mixture inimical to the security of White people in Britain and elsewhere.

While democratic Britain has been increasingly subjected to alien influences from the outside, internally the years since the war have seen the massive increase of Jewish influence over the economic, cultural and political life of the country, despite the fact that the Jews have acquired a state of their own, Israel, during this period.

At the same time as the upholders of democracy have countenanced this usurpation as a matter of principle, they have allowed, encouraged and promoted the invasion of Britain by Coloured immigrants to the extent of now over a million, and with every sign of continuing indefinitely as an essential expression of democracy, which stands for racial amalgamation and firmly



**Colin Jordan (holding raincoat), his wife Françoise and supporters give a Roman salute outside Marylebone Magistrates' Court in 1963**

against any idea of preserving this land for its White, Anglo-Saxon stock to whom it truly belongs.

This progressive alien take-over of Britain has proceeded in the general atmosphere of decadence which is the result of democratic thought and practice. Our children, given no inspiring patriotic ideals and disciplined training in service to the nation while at school, leave school in the majority of cases to drift aimlessly, succumbing to the degeneracy of "pop" and jazz music, pep pills, and the habits of the beatnik; and expressing their frustrations in vandalism and hooliganism. The adult population, ceaselessly bombarded with the sentiments of race mixture and egoistic materialism from the press, radio and T.V., has largely developed the attitude of the alien, and an indifference to the nation as a whole and its future.

This is what democracy has done to Britain, and, in revolt against it all, I am a National Socialist. I believe that, if there is anything worth fighting for, it is to preserve my own race in possession and control of my homeland, and to see that our resources of all kinds are used to the full for the betterment of our own nation. That belief is the very basis of National Socialism. It inspired the great revolt in Germany in the 1930s which raised a beaten, demoralised and impoverished nation to a splendour of united idealism and national achievement never before known, yet misrepresented by the lie machines of democracy on a scale unprecedented in history. Only the same belief in race and nation, the same awareness of the need for a whole change of system and a new way of life in pursuit of that belief, and the same iron determination to fight to victory regardless of the opposition, can save Britain from the slow death which is democracy, and make her great again and greater than ever before.

If you see things as I do, and believe as I do, then you are at heart a National Socialist also, and, if you are, it is your duty to declare yourself, and to come forward and take your place in the Battle for Britain.

**Colin Jordan (1923-2009)**

*Editor's note: This essay first appeared in The National Socialist, the newspaper of the National Socialist Movement, Summer, 1966.*



**Democracy - developed in Athens in the sixth century B.C. - has had catastrophic effects in the multiracial Britain of the 20th and 21st century**





# Movement News Update

**E**lection results during the spring and early summer of 2009 fell either side of the European elections. To begin with they were seen as part of the warm-up for that European contest; now they are anxiously examined for evidence as to whether the BNP can build on the victories of Andrew Brons and Nick Griffin to become a genuine force in British politics.

Council by-elections on April 2nd produced conflicting indications of the BNP's prospects of winning European seats. In the Skircoat ward of **Calderdale**, a white middle-class area of the borough close to the home of the party's Yorkshire organiser Adrian Marsden, the BNP's Chris Godridge saw the party's vote decline from 317 votes (8.0%) in 2007 to 235 votes (6.5%) this year - further evidence that the Tory revival represents a serious threat to BNP prospects, and an accurate indication that Calderdale would not contribute any extra votes to the BNP's European campaign.

A very different Yorkshire ward - Temple Newsam, **Leeds** - predictably produced a far better BNP result. Tom Redmond finished second in a close four-way contest with 1,502 votes (23.6%), the fourth time in successive years that the BNP has polled over 22% in this ward.

The hard working North East BNP, where electoral arithmetic means the party could not hope to gain a European seat, contested the Dormanstown ward in **Redcar & Cleveland**. Lynn Payne took a respectable third place with 305 votes (16.6%), though the big news was a 17% swing to the Liberal Democrats, enabling them to gain a seat from Labour in what would once have been seen as a typical safe Labour council estate ward.

In February this year Paul Golding won the BNP's first ever council seat in South East England, but the fourth of the party's April 2nd by-election campaigns, in the Felpham West ward of **Arun** district council on the Sussex coast, was never going to produce a similar upset. William Blake was living in Felpham when he wrote the epic poem *Milton*, whose preface contains the famous lines which became the hymn *Jerusalem*. BNP candidate Mike Witchell took up his bow of burning gold and built, if not Jerusalem, at least a respectable 165 votes (13.6%) in the green and pleasant land of Felpham. The UKIP vote fell by more than half, from 16.2% to 7.4%.

Not that UKIP needed to worry, as they pulled off the most impressive result of the night in Ramsey ward, **Huntingdonshire**, finishing runners-up with 520 votes (31.6%) and only 106 votes behind the Conservatives in a traditionally safe Tory ward, part of former Prime Minister John Major's constituency. In 2004 UKIP won two European seats in the East of England region, but had looked a safe bet to win nothing this year under pressure from the Tory revival, the BNP, the English Democrats and the new UK First Party. This result and opinion poll ratings began to renew UKIP's hopes - though in the weeks leading to the European elections I was almost alone in nationalist circles in warning that UKIP could poll higher than the BNP.

**Manchester** BNP organiser Derek Adams notched up another impressive by-election result in Moston ward on April 9th, finishing runner-up with 815 votes (23.3%). Moston now forms part of a band of strong BNP wards just to the north of Manchester city centre and including Charlestown and Higher Blackley. Over-optimistic BNP outsiders should have recognised that the party generally polls much lower votes elsewhere in the city: in the June elections the BNP vote across Manchester was 7.6%.

On St George's Day the BNP fought a Wanstead ward by-election in the outer London borough of **Redbridge**, home of Nick Griffin's former right-hand man, failed bomber Tony Lecomber. After an ill-tempered campaign BNP candidate John Evans finished fifth out of six candidates with 171 votes (4.9%), one of London BNP's worst election results in recent years. This was fractionally down on the 5.0% which the party took here at last year's London elections - nowhere near the level of support required to win a European seat.

Meanwhile the BNP's Mark Bailey fought one of the wards where the party needed to poll well in the Euros: Derby Road West ward, **Erewash**. This is part of the East Midlands region where the Rev. Robert West had high hopes of becoming an MEP, and Mr Bailey's by-election vote of 205 (11.5%) gave him modest encouragement. Labour would have been ecstatic at this result:

crushing the BNP and gaining a Conservative ward in a week which had seen bleak results for the government elsewhere. BNP dissident Sadie Graham polled 2.6% across the much larger Erewash constituency in the general election here in 2005, despite being overshadowed by celebrity Eurosceptic Robert Kilroy-Silk, who polled 5.8% for his short-lived Veritas party.

A rare Scottish BNP campaign also took place on April 23rd in the Aboyne, Upper Deeside and Donside ward of **Aberdeenshire**. This includes Balmoral Castle and is a safe Conservative ward - with (very unusually) no Labour candidate. Predictably NE Scotland BNP organiser Roy Jones made no impact, polling 44 votes (1.2%).

Yorkshire BNP fought another by-election campaign on April 30th in **Sheffield's** East Ecclesfield ward, where the party had come a strong third in 2007 and 2008, polling 12.6% last year. John Sheldon finished third again this year with 719 votes (14.2%). Meanwhile the BNP missed out on contests in the Essex borough of **Harlow** and the Surrey borough of **Reigate & Banstead**, leaving the field free for UKIP.



**Manchester pub landlord Derek Adams scored another impressive vote in Moston ward on April 9th with 23.3%**

On May 7th the most interesting BNP-UKIP battle for some while took place in Rossmere ward, **Hartlepool**. Dave Pascoe contested the ward for UKIP for the fifth time and faced a smear campaign from the BNP labelling him as an extremist (!) because of his past membership of the National Front and the National Socialist Movement. Nick Griffin's party now seems to think that such a background is scandalous, conveniently ignoring Mr Griffin's own record as a national socialist, NF "political soldier", and anti-semitic propagandist. The voters of Hartlepool remained unimpressed by the hysteria: Mr Pascoe polled 300 votes (23.9%) coming second, while the BNP's 24-year-old candidate Cheryl Dunn only managed 157 votes (12.5%) and came fourth out of five.

On May 14th the North East BNP surprisingly failed to stand a candidate in the Chopwell & Rowlands Gill ward of **Gateshead**, despite having fought the 2004 and 2007 elections in the ward.

As the European campaign moved into high gear there were just two more sets of by-elections. On 21st May the BNP fought Irwell Riverside ward, **Salford**, a ward many predicted they would win (that week a *Sunday Express* poll put the BNP

on 38% in Salford!). However on the day the BNP finished a disappointing third (out of six) with 276 votes (17.1%) - up 3.8% on their 2008 vote, but well short of victory.

On May 28th the final by-election before the European Election was held in North Ormesby and Bramble Farm ward, **Middlesbrough**, followed the conviction of a Labour councillor for drink driving. The BNP fought a very strong local campaign and came in second with 175 votes (19%), beating both Tory and Lib-Dem candidates. However, Labour still won with a massive 549 votes (60%).

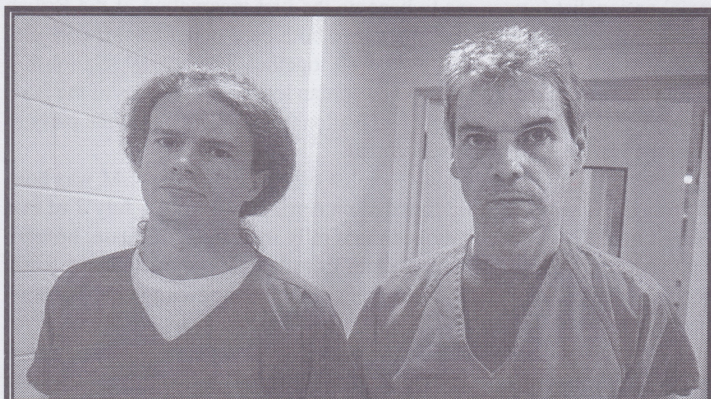
Following the election of Andrew Brons and Nick Griffin to the European Parliament political analysts were eager to discover whether this indicated that the BNP was now in any sense part of the political mainstream, or whether this was a one off protest vote provoked partly by the scandal surrounding MPs' expenses which dominated the news agenda throughout the campaign.

With a general election due in (at the latest) twelve months time, one key question is whether the BNP stands any chance of posing a serious challenge in a parliamentary constituency. More realistically, will the party ever stand a chance of taking control of a local council, either through a majority in the council chamber or by winning a direct mayoral election, as the English Democrats achieved in **Doncaster** this year? And of course the same questions apply in relation to the much greater victories won this year by UKIP, a party that looked down and out just a few months ago but recovered to overtake not just the BNP but the Liberal Democrats and Labour too.

The first local by-election arrived on June 11th, just a week after the European and County Council polling day. In **Stockport's** Stepping Hill ward, part of Nick Griffin's European constituency, but the BNP (whose former Stockport organiser Richard Chadfield was one of the rebels who quit the party after the 2007 split) didn't field a candidate. UKIP contested the ward for the first time and polled 6.8%, overtaking Labour: no great achievement as this has always been one of Labour's weakest wards in the borough. Stepping Hill looked like a two horse race between Liberal Democrats and Conservatives, and so it proved.

Another contest the following week was also understandably ducked by the BNP in the Ingleby Barwick West ward of **Stockton-on-Tees**. Though the party in the





**Stephen Whittle (left) and Simon Sheppard (right) are currently appealing against their conviction and prison sentence in a case which sets worrying precedents**

North East region has expanded in recent years, this particular ward is securely held by a local independent residents group. UKIP entered the fray, and though they polled only 5.1% this is probably double what they would have achieved a month earlier in such a ward.

The BNP's first election effort since their European victories came in the Nonsuch ward of **Sutton**, an affluent outer London suburb which (like the section of Stockport mentioned earlier) is a key battleground between the Tories and Liberal Democrats and was never likely to produce an impressive BNP result. Numerous local activists turned out for the campaign despite the factional strife engendered by the Griffinite local organiser imposed on the branch a few months ago, who turned out to have served a prison sentence for animal rights terrorism! In the event BNP candidate Peter North polled 211 votes (6.4%) and finished third, comfortably defeating the Labour candidate but a long way from the serious contest between Lib Dem and Tory.

On July 16th the BNP fought two county council divisions. In Kirk Hallam, a previously safe Labour seat in **Derbyshire**, Mark Bailey flew the flag for the BNP finishing third with 327 votes (12.9%) in a contest which was delayed from the scheduled June 4th polling day due to the death of the Conservative candidate. This was a reasonable result for the BNP in a county division which the party had not contested previously; they chose not to fight a parallel election in the Abbotsford ward of **Erewash** held by the deceased Tory.

The first county council by-election of the new season, occasioned by the disqualification of a newly elected Conservative, was a very winnable one for the BNP in the Arbury & Stockingford division of **Warwickshire**. Martin Findley of the BNP entered a crowded field of six candidates, with both Socialist Alternative and the Greens turning up to split the Labour vote. Whereas on June 4th the BNP had polled 1,283 votes here, Mr Findley managed only 449 votes on July 16th. This dramatic collapse in the BNP vote can be explained by several factors. First, the June election was for two vacancies with only one BNP candidate - so many Tory voters may have given one of their votes to the BNP but returned to their normal allegiance a month later. Second, the earlier election took place on the same day as the Euros, when the BNP was heavily hyped - by July 16th the hype had worn off. And third - despite the hysteria of the Griffin fan club - the fact is that the BNP's electoral appeal isn't that widespread, especially when confronted by well organised opposition. This still has to be seen as a very good Labour result.

Much clearer evidence suggesting that Nick Griffin's election honeymoon had ended arrived on July 23rd in a batch of by-elections which included two UKIP v BNP contests. By far the more important was the parliamentary by-election in Norwich North, following the resignation of a Labour MP over the expenses scandal. The BNP chose Robert West as their candidate, who immediately ran into trouble over his questionable claim to the title 'Reverend', a gimmick which appealed more to the stunt-obsessed Nick Griffin than to the voters. Perhaps he always faced an uphill struggle here, and he eventually lost his deposit, finishing seventh with 941 votes (2.7%), way behind UKIP's 4,068 votes (11.8%).

In Stockport's Reddish North ward the BNP should have been on much firmer ground, having fought the last two elections here while UKIP had never contested the ward before. Yet here again the BNP was hammered, their vote collapsing to 7.9% from 14.5% last year, while UKIP took 13.9%. Almost always in the past the BNP has outpolled UKIP in local by-elections - now the party's vote seems to be in free fall at precisely the moment when it seemed to have achieved 'respectability' and mass media exposure. Perhaps mainstream British voters are getting a close look at Nick Griffin for the first time, and are unimpressed by what they see.

In the Dormanstown ward of Redcar & Cleveland the BNP didn't even face UKIP competition, but still the party's vote crumbled. On April 2nd (just a few weeks before the Euro election) BNP candidate Lynn Payne had managed 305 votes (16.6%), but at this second by-election in the same ward less than four months later the party's vote plummeted to 145 (9.4%).

A less conclusive but mediocre result was in Wellingborough's Swanspool ward, where David Robinson had polled 11.8% for the BNP in the county council division a month earlier but managed only 10% in this district by-election. While the BNP struggled, UKIP forged ahead - winning parallel county and district by-elections in Ramsey ward, Cambridgeshire.

So far the most interesting indication of the public mood comes not from these inconclusive by-elections but from a detailed poll of a huge YouGov sample of 32,000 respondents carried out early in June.

49% of voters rated immigration/asylum as among the four most important issues facing the country; though intriguingly only 20% said that this issue was one of the four most important issues facing themselves or their family. The EU was way down the list, which should make us wonder why nationalist inclined voters flocked to the

single-issue UKIP. 40% said that white people in Britain today often suffered unfair discrimination; 61% agreed that all further immigration into the UK should be halted; 17% believed that it was partially or completely true to say that "there is a major international conspiracy led by Jews and Communists to undermine traditional Christian values in Britain"! (This latter figure rises to 33% among BNP voters.)

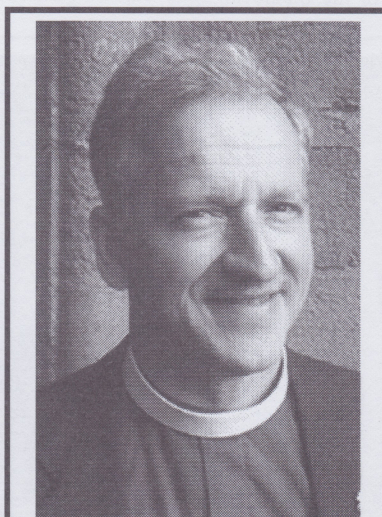
While unorthodox views seem to be widespread among the electorate, the British legal system has again shown itself intolerant of dissent. Two web site authors, Simon Sheppard and Stephen Whittle, were sentenced to long terms in prison on July 10th after being convicted under the UK's infamous race laws. They had been deported from the USA after their claim for political asylum was rejected by U.S. Immigration Judge Rose Peters. Simon was sentenced to four years and ten months, Stephen to two years and four months.

The Sheppard-Whittle case may set a dangerous precedent in the criminalisation of controversial political web sites hosted outside the UK - we must await the outcome of their appeal, which will be heard in the autumn, for confirmation. What is already clear is the intention of the Crown Prosecution Service to extend the scope of "racial hatred" law to cover "Holocaust denial". More than ten years ago Nick Griffin and Paul Ballard were convicted on a series of charges related to articles in *The Rune* magazine which included revisionist articles classed by the court as "anti-semitic" hatred. The Leeds court seems to have taken this a step further.

A few readers will already have noted the irony that the BNP's new MEPs took their seats in Strasbourg on what would have been John Tyndall's 75th birthday. JT died four years ago at the age of 71, hounded until his last breath by a political system which proudly proclaims its "democratic" credentials but systematically crushes dissent. Tragically the BNP leadership has proved an even worse corrupt dictatorship than its rivals in the political establishment. Throughout the last five years of his life JT was facing persistent attempts to expel him from the party he founded and attacks from poisonous websites produced by Griffinite attack dogs orchestrated by South African spy Arthur Kemp.

Even minor characters such as the present author have qualified for Griffinite threats and smears, but it was good to see so many true nationalists assembled in the weeks after the Euro elections at two important meetings: the Tyndall memorial meeting in Northamptonshire and the latest New Right meeting in Central London, addressed by David Irving. *H&D* will continue to explore possible avenues towards a post-Griffin nationalism.

**Peter Rushton, Manchester, England**



**Rev. Robert West, self-certified vicar and head of the one-man Christian Council of Britain, was Nick Griffin's choice to represent the BNP in the Norwich North parliamentary by-election, where he polled 941 votes (2.7%)**



## Colin Jordan



1923



2009

Although I corresponded with him for decades, I only had the opportunity to meet Colin Jordan in person on a single occasion. In April and May of 2003, I was visiting the UK as the guest of *H&D* editor Mark Cotterill, who was then living in Blackburn. Mark and Peter Rushton were assisting the National Front in the council elections, and I was helping them distribute flyers door-to-door. One day I took a break from the campaign, and rode the train from Blackburn to the medieval town of Knaresborough, in Yorkshire, where I spent a long afternoon with CJ and his wife Julia.

At age 80, time had taken its toll on the old warrior's body, but his mind was still sharp as ever and his memory was excellent. There was a keen intelligence in his bright blue eyes, and he had a playful sense of humor that belied his age. We discussed every topic under the sun, and he recalled episode after episode from his long and eventful life.

Jordan told me of the summer he spent in Hitler's Germany in the 1930s as a lad. He reminisced about his association with Arnold Leese. He relayed how he and John Tyndall had smuggled George Lincoln Rockwell into England from the Irish Republic for the famous camp in the Cotswolds, at which the World Union of National Socialists was founded. He described the NSM rally in Trafalgar Square, which ended in a riot (and his arrest), and told how Martin Webster's cowardice on that day almost cost him his life. Jordan said that he was wrapping up the publication of his newsletter *Gothic Ripples*, in order to devote himself to writing his autobiography, in which all of these tales and many more would be set down in detail.

At the end of the day he drove me to the station for my trip back to Lancashire. "Come back again when you get the chance," he said as I boarded the train. "We have much more to talk about. But make it soon, before the Grim Reaper finally comes for me." I told him that I would -- but that was not to be. On April 9 of this year, at age 85, Colin Jordan passed into history, following a massive heart attack.

John Colin Campbell Jordan was born on June 19, 1923. He was educated at Warwick School, and between 1946 and 1949 he attended Cambridge University, from which he graduated with an honours degree in history. He began his political career while at Cambridge, and soon became a protégé of Arnold Leese, the famous pre-War British National-Socialist. Upon Leese's death, he inherited his house on Princedale Road in London, which in 1956 became the headquarters for the White Defence League. In 1960, the WDL merged with John Bean's National Labour Party and other

racial nationalist formations to become the first incarnation of the British National Party. The BNP thus contained both hard-core and soft-core elements, which did not always work well together. The uneasy relationship finally came to an end in 1962, when Jordan led those elements of the BNP who favored a hardline advocacy of National-Socialism out of the party to form the National Socialist Movement.

As is fitting for a National-Socialist organization, the NSM was born in struggle. It was officially founded on April 20, 1962. On July 2 of that year, it held the above-mentioned mass rally in Trafalgar Square, beneath a 40-foot banner reading "Free Britain from Jewish Control!" Some 5,000 people attended the open-air gathering -- including a large contingent of angry Jews, who had come to stop Jordan. As Jordan spoke, the anti-National-Socialists worked themselves into an hysterical frenzy, and a riot ensued. Significantly it was Jordan, and not his attackers, who was arrested. In August of that year the Cotswold gathering was held, and Jordan was elected by the assembled delegates as the first Commander of the World Union. Later that same month Jordan, along with his chief lieutenant, John Tyndall, was again arrested, this time for forming Spearhead, described by the police as a paramilitary formation.

And so it went for the next six years: Jordan leading a small but defiant band of British National-Socialists in uninterrupted political guerilla warfare against the Establishment. In 1965, at an election rally in Leyton Baths for Labour candidate Patrick Gordon-Walker, CJ was set upon by a squad of thugs from the Jewish "62 Group," who attacked Jordan yelling "Kill him! Kill him!" Although badly beaten and hospitalized, Jordan survived, and continued his struggle. In 1967 he was again arrested, this time for publishing and distributing a leaflet entitled *The Coloured Invasion*, which warned Britons of the dangers posed by massive non-White immigration.

But there were lighter moments as well. In October, 1963, Jordan married his first wife, the French National-Socialist Françoise Dior, former wife of a French nobleman and niece of fashion designer Christian Dior. Jordan also found time to edit the NSM's newspaper, *The National Socialist*, and to write the NSM programme, *Britain Reborn*.

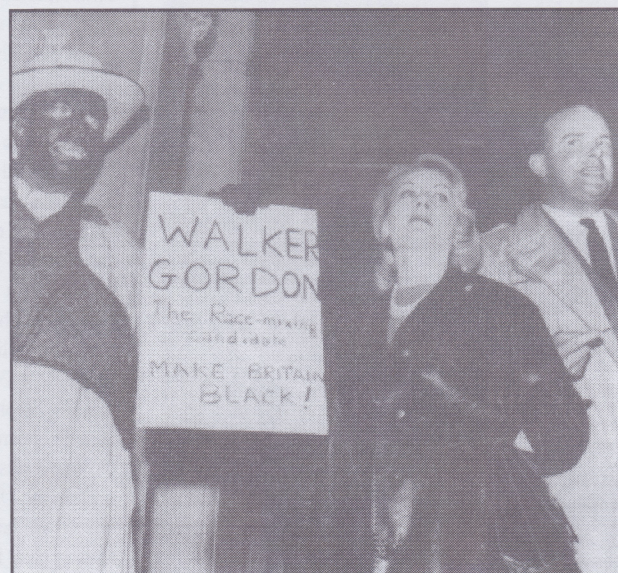
In 1968, following an internal split, Jordan reorganized the NSM as the British Movement. In 1975 he resigned from the BM, citing declining health and personal circumstances. Yet his dedication to Britain and the Cause of National-Socialism were undiminished. In 1980 he began issuing *Gothic Ripples*, a personal National-Socialist newsletter which took its name from an earlier publication of Arnold Leese. CJ also continued to write articles and booklets. In 1993, a collection of his writings was released by a Danish National-Socialist publisher, entitled *National Socialism: Vanguard of the Future*. He also wrote two short works of political satire and revolution-

ary theory, *Merrie England 2000* (1993) and *The Uprising* (2004).

The Crown authorities were unhappy with his activities, and his home was raided and his possessions seized numerous times. Following his arrest in 1991 on an invalid warrant he won a judgment against the police for harassment and was awarded £12,000 in damages. On into the new millennium, he continued to serve as an adviser and spiritual leader to upcoming generations of British nationalists and National-Socialists.

While those of us who considered him a comrade and a mentor cannot help but mourn his passing, I know that he would not want us to spend time in idle grief, but rather he would urge us to honour him by intensifying our activities and dedication to the Cause to which he had devoted his life: that of a White future for British children and a worldwide National-Socialist New Order.

Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia



Colin Jordan (right) with his then wife Françoise Dior campaigning at the Leyton by-election in 1965. The poster mocks Labour Foreign Secretary. Patrick Gordon-Walker, for whom the by-election had been arranged following his loss of a formerly safe Labour seat at Smethwick in the 1964 general election. Both the Smethwick and Leyton campaigns were fought primarily on racial issues: after Gordon Walker lost for a second time, he had to resign as Foreign Secretary